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VI.]

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Extra of Saturday being printed in a form suited to bind up with the regular Papers, it can hardly be necessary to repeat here the Heads of Intelligence then given. The Address to Lord Charles Somerset and his Reply from the Cape Papers received on Saturday, as being Colonial News, not coming to us from England, are preserved in the last Sheets with the Asiatic matter; and we give here the few paragraphs of English News from the July Papers, that had reached the Cape before the TIGER sailed.

Extracts from the London Papers.—The measures which Government has taken for healing the moral disease of Ireland, seem hitherto to have failed in their effects. Indeed, it could not have been expected that police regulations, framed after the model of those of a people, the majority of whom are virtuous and enlightened, could apply to a population so circumstanced as that of Ireland. The evil which disturbs her peace, arises from no temporary cause; and, therefore, is to be cured by no temporary application whatever. All that can be hoped for in the meantime, is the restraining, by the power of the law, those outrages which the law can reach; and the final cure, if it be to become at, must be through means which are slow in their operation. Before Ireland can be made to obey the laws of England, there are many prejudices to root out, and many good habits to foster.—*The True Briton*, 4th July.

It is now said that Parliament will not rise till the 3rd of August. The House of Commons, it is understood, will finish the business at present on its list, or announced for discussion, about the 25th July, when it will adjourn on the above-mentioned day. During the interval, the Upper House will dispose of the Bills which are at present on its Table, or may afterwards be sent for its concurrence, and on the 3d the prorogation will take place by Speech from the Throne. It is a rare occurrence to see Parliament extending its sitting into the month of August.

The intelligence in the Paris Papers of the 7th instant, is of more importance than it has been for some time past. The Partisans of Buonaparte, have not utterly abandoned all hope of destroying the present Government; and, though he is no more they form projects, and make his name, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" their watch-word and rallying cry. There has been an attempt, in the department of the Upper Rhine, to seduce three regiments; the principal person concerned, was a Lieutenant Colonel Caron, "already implicated in the conspiracy of the 19th August, 1820, and a veteran named Roger." The account in the *MONITEUR* is a very lame one. "They had previously made," says that Paper, "large distributions of money, and were continually giving out, that they were acting by virtue of orders from a Central Committee established in the capital." We have no doubt they were,—and in all these revolutionary attempts, we find that the conspirators are never in want of funds. Whence, and by whom are they furnished? However, the conspiracy broke out on the 2d of July, as had been concerted. One squadron left Colmar, and another Neuf-Brissach, to meet at a central point—Rous-sach. Caron had at first announced his intention of releasing the prisoners at Belfort, but postponed it until he had received reinforcements. Now, as this intention was so publicly known to the troops, they could not have supposed that his designs were

friendly to the existing Government. When he arrived at Rous-sach, he cried out *Vive "l'Empereur!"* and led the squadron to Mayenhiem, where he found another squadron of chasseurs. He announced to them also, that he came to command them in the name of the Emperor. He then shaped his course to Ensisheim, which he wished to enter, but was opposed by two Quarter Masters, who reminded him that he had promised to conduct them to the rendezvous of his associates.

The *MONITEUR* then closes its account abruptly with saying, that Caron and Roger now took the alarm, endeavoured to effect their escape, were arrested, and carried to Colmar. Now, as the conspiracy was known beforehand, five or six Officers, faithful to the King, having marched in the ranks of the two squadrons as privates, we do not see why the two leaders were not arrested at once, without suffering the troops to march from place to place, and to follow a man who had announced his treasonable intentions by calling out "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The *MONITEUR* account affords us sufficient grounds for suspecting that the conspiracy was more serious than it is willing to allow.—*Courier*, July 10.

Colombia.—Mrs. English, the widow of General English, late of the Colombian service, arrived in London on Sunday from Maracaybo, from which place she sailed in the *JEMIMA*, for London in March last. The *JEMIMA* was the first Vessel ever loaded in Colombia direct for Great Britain, and she was unfortunately wrecked on Ackland's Island. Her cargo consisted of coffee, indigo, tobacco, cocoa, cotton, hides, and fustick, of which only a small part was saved. Mrs. English having been some years in Colombia, and having attended the Congress held last year at Rosario de Cacuta, for the purpose of getting her husband's claims adjusted, is enabled to give many interesting particulars of the state of the country. This lady was frequently present at the debates in Congress, which she says exhibited a degree of talent, far above that which Europe is disposed to ascribe to the inhabitants of South America. She represents the power and authority of the Government, as most effectually consolidated, and the universal respect borne towards Bolivar, by men of all parties and ranks, she describes in the strongest terms. On being asked if there was any danger to be apprehended from parties being formed against the Government? she answers, that among people, exhausted as they are by a 12 years' contest, it is impossible to trace the remotest appearance of such a disposition, and that if it did exist there is no party strong enough to maintain it against the existing order of things. Her report is in short very satisfactory, both as to the political condition of the country and its large capabilities for commercial intercourse. The Government is carried on at Santa Fe de Bogota, formerly the capital of New Granada, a very considerable city. The journey from Maracaybo to Santa Fe is about 20 days.—*True Briton*.

Canal from the Texel.—Above 30,000 men are now employed upon the Grand Canal from the Texel, through North Holland to Amsterdam. The marshy soil under the water is removed by means of nets, and above 1000 small vessels are daily employed in carrying it away. The depth of the Canal is fixed at twenty-five feet, that the largest East and West Indianmen may be able to reach Amsterdam without unloading any part of their cargo in the Texel. The Canal will be above ten German (fifty English) miles in length and, including the great sluices, will probably cost nearly 100 millions of Dutch florins.

Church of Scotland.—The Presbytery of Inverness are now very much embarrassed with a case on which they must decide.—They met on the 18th April last, to consider the propriety of their proceeding to act on the presentation of a Roman Catholic Patron to the Church and Parish of Kiltarlity, within their bounds. No similar presentation has been issued since the Reformation; and steps have been taken to have the opinion of the Supreme Court on it. A Church of England-man who is a Dissenter in Scotland, may present to a living, and it is not easy seeing why a Roman Catholic may not.

British Consuls.—Many persons have expressed surprise that the charges of the British Consuls should be so much higher than those of the Consuls of other nations. They are not aware that the British Consuls have duties to discharge which the other have not, duties in which Ministers are deeply interested. It is pretty well known that the first requisite for an appointment to the situation of Consul is political subserviency, but it may not be so generally known that the Consuls are expected to dedicate themselves chiefly to the promotion of the political views of Ministers, by all manner of means. The following extract from a respectable Newspaper, Editor of Philadelphia to a friend in London, affords an instance of the sort of duties to which we allude:—"I should be glad," says the writer, "if you would embrace such occasions as offer, to forward me such of the London Papers as you take.—It is a fact which may be new to you, that the Papers of the United States, generally, are filled with extracts from THE COURIER and other Ministerial Papers, with which many of them are furnished by the British Consuls and other Agents of that Government; whereas we scarcely ever see such of the English Papers as are friendly to the rights of the people."—Can such men be too well paid, even if our trade should be ruined by their fees?

Ship Launch.—Yesterday morning the roads leading to Deptford were thronged with persons to witness the launch of the RUSSELL, a fine 74-gun ship, from the King's Dock-yard. Several stages covered with canvass were erected round the slip where the ship lay, for the accommodation of the ladies and gentlemen, and were crowded several hours before the ship went off the stocks. There was a strong military guard at the great entrance gates, besides a numerous body of parish and special constables, stationed in various parts of the Dock-yard to preserve order. Previous to the ship going off the stocks, several persons of the highest respectability, Noblemen, ladies and gentlemen, went on board to view her, and many remained till after the launch. She is a very fine built ship. All the ships in the river displayed their colours, and made the seamen vie with each other in ornamenting their yards, and in the neatness of their vessels. As soon as the tide began to approach the slip, the dock-yard men began to remove the shores which supported the ship on the stocks, and when the water had flowed nearly high enough the usual signal was given, the remaining shores were taken away, and she went off the slips in the most majestic manner, amidst the loud acclamations of several thousand spectators. The bands of music at the time struck up "Rule Britannia." The company on board of her then came on shore, sails were hoisted on the juremast, and she dropped down to Woolwich with a fine breeze.

Coburg Theatre.—Mr. Rorauer, the Box Book and House-keeper of this establishment, last night took his annual benefit. The house was crowded in every part, and the boxes exhibited a great display of rank and fashion. A new Melo Drama was produced on this occasion, under the title of *The Murder of the Courier of Naples*, which possesses considerable dramatic interest, and was brought out with much splendour of scenery, dress and decorations. Mr. Webb, the Irish singer, contributed his aid to his friend on this occasion, and sang "Paddy Carey" and "Miss Kitty O'Lyne" in his best style. Amongst the fashionables present, were the Prince and Princess Esterhazy and suite, Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord and Lady W. Fitzgerald, Lady Foley, Sir G. Anderson, General O'Meara, Colonel Stanhope, &c. &c.

Letter from Zante.—Extract of a private letter from Zante, dated March 13:—"Last month two others, with myself, went to Alexandria, for the purpose of preparing an ascent to Pompey's Pillar, which is 97 feet high, 12 feet square on the top, and 26 feet in circumference at the base. We first made a kite 10 feet long and of proportionate width, and mounted it soon after daylight on the morning of the 16th, having a down-haul from whence the fly-line was fastened, which, as soon as the kite was over the pillar, we drew downwards and hauled over a deep sea-line, joined to a coil of 2½ inch rope, and to that the bight of a 4½ inch hawser; we next set it up with luff tackle to an old gun, left there 20 years ago by Sir Sydney Smith, and spliced it down with boarding pikes; we then mounted to the top with a dram in our pockets, piped to breakfast, and drank to our friends at home. Soon after, Captain Hamilton, accompanied by General Sir J. Malcolm, who came with us from Malta, and was just arrived through the deserts of Arabia, came, and ascended the pillar, and on leaving us we gave them three cheers, which they politely returned. Eighteen of us afterwards dined on it in high style! The whole of our band next occupied our places, and played God save the King, Rule Britannia, Battle of the Nile, (which celebrated river was in view) with many other loyal and appropriate tunes, and drank to the health of George the Fourth, with four times four. Before we unrigged it, upwards of 600 persons had been on the pillar, and gratified their curiosity."

Singular Instance of Longevity of a Horse.—There is now living and in the possession of the proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, where he has been the most part of his life, a horse 63 years old this grass; he is perfectly sound and free from blemish, and has been in regular work till within a few years. He is now kept at ease for his past services, which have been great to an extreme. He is about a mile from Warrington, and any person having the curiosity to see him, may call at the Black Bear public-house, in Letchford. —*Liverpool Advertiser.*

West India Establishment.—A highly respectable and eminent West India establishment has this day suspended payment to the great regret of the city. Their property in West India, securities is reported to be four times larger than their debts, but such is the depressed state of trade, that no money could be raised on it, though Russia finds plenty.

Mr. Plunkett.—It is reported that a son of Mr. Plunkett has just received a place worth 1,200l. a year in Ireland.

Fine Arts.—Music.—The German Journals announce a brilliant musical discovery. A citizen of Courland, of the name of Hansen, has invented an instrument which he calls *Olympicon* and which to a rare beauty joins the advantage of compassing all the tones of the violin, bass, violoncello, and the high contralto (Haute-contre)—All who play the piano can perform on the *Olympicon*, and with it a single person may execute a concert.

Rents.—Earl Fitzwilliam has again made a liberal abatement of rents to his tenants at Higham Ferrers Irthingborough, Finedon, Little Addington, and Chelveston cum Caldecot, Northamptonshire; the abatement has been from twenty or thirty and forty per cent. although several deductions had been made in 1816; and the rents of several other farms have not been raised since the year 1796.

At the Hon. the Ladies Fitzpatrick's audit, held on the 5th inst. for their estates in the above county, deductions were made in a most liberal scale.

G. P. Jervoise, Esq. M. P. has again reduced his rents, making them now fifty per cent. less than they were seven years ago.

A Good Patriot.—An Irishman, being taken up a short time since on suspicion of being concerned in some seditious practices, was confined in the house of correction, where a Friend called on him, and addressed him,—"Why my honey, how is this, I hope you are not the guilty man you seem; I always considered you a good Patriot." "Pat Riot," exclaimed the Son of Hibernia, "Faith, you may safely say that, for my name is Pat, and when the whiskey gets into my head, I have no objection to a little bit of a Riot."

Government Press in Scotland.

Mr. Borthwick, the late editor of the *GLASGOW SENTINEL*, has published the proceedings against him at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, with an appendix of documents and a preface. In the latter he has availed himself freely of the knowledge of secrets to which his professional avocations gave him access. The *SCOTSMAN*, in a review of this publication, says—The most serious—we should say the most appalling—part of the whole, is the view which is here given of the connexion which officers of the law have had with the press. Most of our readers know something of the character of the *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL* from the libellous and scurrilous matter with which its columns were occupied. Mr. Borthwick tells us that it was set on foot in April 1820, by W. E. Lockhart, Esq. of Borthwickbrae, Sir Henry Stewart, Sir James Stewart, Henry Monteith, Esq., Charles Pye, Esq., Lord Douglas, Adam Douglas, Esq., Sir W. Maxwell, J. Hutton, Esq., Hugh Bogle, Esq., and J. Coutts Crawford, Esq.; subscribing 275l. in shares of 25l. each. He prints the document at which these names appear; and he goes on to state, that "William Aiton, the sheriff-substitute at Hamilton, prepared the prospectus, and was recommended to me, by some of the subscribers, as a fit person to assist me in writing articles for the journal; and accordingly, from the commencement of the paper till the month of June, the principal articles were of his hand-writing. But I found, that in place of reclaiming, and conciliating, Mr. Aiton's political principles and style of writing were only calculated to irritate and inflame the public mind." Mr. Borthwick states farther, that "he endeavoured in vain to soften down many of the Sheriff-substitute's articles, and to clear them of personal abuse!" Such is the statement of Mr. Borthwick; and it is surely unnecessary for us to remind our readers, that a Sheriff-substitute is most especially charged with preserving the peace of his district—that it is his province to administer preventive and remedial justice—and that he might every day have been called upon to bind over to keep the peace, or to decide on questions for damages, grounded on the very articles thus stated to have been written by himself. But what was to be expected of the Sheriff-substitute of a Ward in Lanarkshire, if some of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county recommended the inferior judge as a fit person to assist in writing articles for the journal? And what was to be expected of a printer whose living depended on keeping the journal in his hands, if the Lord Advocate "recommended" a newspaper so conducted "to the patronage of such gentlemen as have not contributed to, and may be disposed to aid such an undertaking?" Yet the Lord Advocate—the grand conservator of the peace in Scotland—the high functionary vested with almost regal powers—the public officer who, of all others, is pledged to maintain the respectability of all legal proceedings—does put his name to a certificate or manifesto in favour of this obscure, scurrilous and unprincipled journal! We insert it at length, with its title, as given in the Appendix to Mr. Borthwick's publication:

"Certificate or manifesto in favour of the *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL*, originally drawn up by and in the hand-writing of Henry Monteith, Esq. of Carstairs, M. P.

"The *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL* was begun under the auspices of some noblemen and gentlemen of the county, and has been conducted, on the whole, to their satisfaction. The editor, unfortunately, is not himself possessed of sufficient means for carrying it on; and, in addition to the subscriptions alluded to, he would require farther aid to the extent of L.

"Considering the present state of the country, and of this county in particular, in consequence of the great industry used in disseminating publications which have a tendency to unhinge the principles of all classes, and to render the middling and lower classes discontented and unhappy, we are desirous of encouraging a periodical publication which may counteract their baneful effects; and, from the experience already had of the *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL*, we recommend it to the patronage of such gentlemen as have not contributed to and may be disposed to aid such an undertaking.

Wm. Rae; Lord Douglas, per his letter; Jas. Stewart, D.; W. E. Lockhart; Henry Monteith, per his letter; H. Stewart, Alex. Inglis Cochrane, Norman Lockhart, Michael Linning.

Additional Subscription Paper for the *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL*—Subscriptions in aid of the *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL*:—"Jas. Stewart, D., 25l.; W. E. Lockhart, paid, 25l.; Henry Monteith, per letter, paid, 25l.; Douglas, paid, 25l.; N. L. for C. Macdonald Lockhart, paid, 25l.; The hon. Arch. Douglas, per letter, paid 25l.; Michael Linning, 25l.; Alexander Millar, paid, 50l.; H. Stewart, has already paid, 25l.; A. J. Hamilton, paid, 10l."

This is the example held out—the stimulus given, not merely to printers of low publications, but to inferior judges, and that, too, by one

whose peculiar duty it is to prevent the dignity of the Crown from suffering in the hands of its subordinate functionaries. This manifesto proceeds upon "the experience already had of the *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL*." The next document in the appendix is a letter, dated 12th of March, 1821, from Mr. H. Stewart to Mr. Borthwick, which, referring to "a committee appointed for the purpose of promoting the utility and circulation of the journal in question," requests "Mr. Borthwick to transfer the cash-funds then remaining in his hands to his friend and assistant in the work, Mr. George Aiton," son of the Sheriff-substitute!

Mr. Borthwick did not see the utility of complying with this request; and, in consequence, he had recourse for assistance to Robert Alexander, whose history and exploits he records at some length; but we must refer such of our readers as desire information on that subject to the work itself. We take no interest in that matter, farther than as it illustrates the character of its PATRON of the *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL* and *SENTINEL*; and, whatever Mr. Alexander was or had been, the patronage appears to have continued unabated, while the scurrility and libellous articles are stated to have increased. Mr. Borthwick complains of Alexander for having proceeded in that course while he was in London, and of the actions of damages raised and threatened against him in consequence. He complains also, that in his absence the office had been made the repository of many of the libels sent from *Clydesdale* to the *BEACON* newspaper of Edinburgh; and the discontinuance of that paper (it is added) gave Alexander the hope that the "establishment of a similar paper in Glasgow would be successful." We see here the origin of the *SENTINEL*—a PHOENIX worthy of the ashes of its parent; and Mr. Borthwick mentions that he "received letters from London, urging him to set on foot another paper in Edinburgh in place of the *BEACON*." He then goes on with the history of the persecution which commenced against him the moment he thought it wise to secure evidence as to who were the authors of the libels which threatened him with ruin. But we cannot at present either accompany him through his various sufferings, or point at what we think must be his ultimate triumph. We observe, however, from the documents specified, that H. Telsham Orton, (the youth, we suppose, who figured as an informer for the Constitutional Association of London) was a correspondent of the *SENTINEL*. In this list, also, are to be found persons in the Trustees and Stamp-offices, Mr. Michael Linning, M. Robert Aiton, and G. D. Aiton of Hamilton, W. Aiton, of Edinburgh, Mr. Duncan Stevenson, Edinburgh, R. Downie, Esq., Sir W. M. Napier of Millikin, W. E. Lockhart, Patrick Murray, Mr. Dundas of Arncliffe, and Mr. William Blackwood. Mr. Duncan Stevenson, on the 11th of Oct. 1821, tells Messrs. Alexander and Borthwick, that "their first number, as he is glad to inform them, has produced a considerable sensation here to-day;" and he continues, "I sincerely wish you every success." Mr. Blackwood, again, "takes leave to congratulate Mr. Alexander on the first number," assuring him that he "heard last week a great deal in its praise." Mr. Blackwood then gives an order for his magazine, which "he hopes will be useful," giving, at the same time, a note of some advertisements, the name of one subscriber, and mentions his hope of being able to procure more. He concludes, "Do you get *JOHN BULL* on Tuesday? I always do; and, if you do not, you should write to the printer, as it would be of consequence to you. *JOHN* has a capital article on the *MORNING CHRONICLE* to-day."

We have marked this, in particular, as showing how the manufacturers of libels work to each other's hands. Our readers are very unthinking who imagine that we take pleasure in mentioning the name of Blackwood. To us it must always be repulsive and disgusting; but how can we talk of the offspring, without adverting also to the parent—the defender—the champion of the whole? The responsible parties for all this flood of personal, malignant, and death causing abuse, are the conductors of *BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE*. Our main object, however, was to exhibit the conduct of law functionaries respecting the press; for there is one judge, at least, who sits in a higher court than that for the district of Hamilton, whose editorship remains to be exposed: but our columns are all filled."

Fate of an Unjust Judge.—Robert Tresilian, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of Richard the Second, was condemned to die by the Parliament for his various iniquities. He was dragged to Tyburn on a hurdle, followed by an immense concourse of people. When he came to the gallows, he would not ascend the ladder, until "being soundly beaten with bats and staves, he was forced to go up; and when he was up, he said, 'So long as I do wear anything upon me, I shall not die:' wherefore the executioner stripped him, and found certain images, painted like to the signs of heaven; and the head of a devil painted, and the names of many of the devils wrote in parchment! The exorcising toys being taken away, he was hanged up naked; and because the spectators should be certainly assured that he was dead, they cut his throat; and because the night approached, they let him hang until the next morning."—It is curious to observe, how tyranny and superstition usually go together. Such examples, one should think, might benefit certain modern judges.—*Examiner*.

Pièces Interessantes.

RESOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY "WHO WAS THE MAN WHO
BEHEADED CHARLES THE FIRST?"

George II. on his return to London, after the battle of Dettingen, could with difficulty bear the sight of Lord Stair. He could not forgive his Lordship's reproaching him for the danger which threatened the English army, in case the King had obstinately persisted in leaving it in the camp which it occupied, and where it would have been completely defeated, if the Duke de Grammont by his rashness had not saved it. Lord Stair, as proud as he was skilful in war, having soon perceived the King's dislike, and being little disposed to bear the shame of a formal disgrace, was on the point of returning to his estate in Scotland, when he received the following letter:—

"My Lord,

"Your bravery is well known: but will you have the courage to go to-morrow night, to the entrance of Somerset-house, where you will meet one who, (if you dare follow him) will conduct you to a part of the town not much frequented, but where you will find one who is impatient to see you, and to discover secrets which are of more importance than you imagine, and which cannot be disclosed in a letter? If you are afraid this should be a plot on your purse, bring nothing valuable about you."

We may conceive his Lordship's surprise at reading this note. At first he took it for a trick of some secret enemy; or some affair of gallantry, the heroine of which had probably her reasons for so acting; however, he determined to go. He therefore, after providing himself with a sword, and a brace of good pistols, went to Somerset-house, and found there a man, who, without speaking, made him a sign to follow him; after walking for about an hour, they came into a street almost empty, where the conductor knocked at the door of a small old house: when it was opened, he said, "Walk in, my Lord." The door, when they entered, was shut after them.

The intrepid nobleman, holding a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, went up the stair case and entered a room; the furniture of which seemed very ancient.—"Come in, my Lord," said a faint voice, issuing from a bed, "come in, you have nothing to fear: pray sit down in a chair near my bed, and we will converse together."—"Very well," said Lord S.; "but make haste, and tell me the reason of this odd adventure."—"You are hasty, my Lord, but have patience; lay down your arms; take that seat, and come and look at me."

His Lordship surprised at such authoritative commands, to which he was little accustomed, got up, took the lamp, went to the bed, and remained stupefied at the sight of an old man, pale and thin, with a long white beard, whose eyes were steadfastly fixed upon him. "Look at me, my Lord," said he, "I am still alive, I owe to you the only true pleasure I have tasted these many, many years. Have age and misfortunes entirely effaced the marks of one who is nearly related to you, and who is delighted to find in you features which are most dear to him?" His Lordship, still more astonished looked at the old man, and unable to account for the different emotions which agitated him, spoke not a word. "Steep," said the old man, "and you will find under my bed a box which contains papers capable of amply repairing the losses which your family has suffered by the civil wars." His Lordship having placed the box upon the bed, sat down again upon the chair.

"Here, my Lord," said the old man, "here are copies of the sales of the principal seats belonging to your ancestors, which your great grandfather sold, or rather pretended to sell, during the troubles. Here are also the letters of the pretended buyers, by which you may immediately recover the estates on your arrival in Scotland; precautions have been taken to prevent any disputes." What was his Lordship's astonishment, when he saw three contracts of estates, which he knew formerly belonged to his house! "Ah!" cried he with transport, "Ah! who are you, respectable and benevolent old man! Speak, I beg of you! favour me with the name of so generous a benefactor in whom I am so singularly interested, and whose days Heaven seems to have prolonged, that he may find in me the most tender and respectable of friends and the most grateful of men!"—"Leave me, my dear Lord," said the old man in haste; "I am too weak to bear a longer conversation; leave me, I beg; take that box, and bid adieu to an old man, who thinks himself less unfortunate since he has had the happiness of holding you in his arms."—"Ah! whoever you are," said Lord S. "and whatever reasons you may have to conceal the name of so generous a man, can you have the cruelty to oblige him to obey you? To abandon you in such a situation, without friends, without help, without—"—"Stop, my dear lord! it is with pleasure I see in you such generous sentiments; but know that your

friend (since you think him worthy of that title), however unfortunate he may be in other respects, is free from want: therefore, if you wish to oblige me, leave me my lord, instantly; nay, do more, and believe me, I have a right to demand it: swear to me that you will never come here again, nor ever search after me, unless I send for you." His lordship by seeing his tone of voice that he would not be refused, promised to obey him; once more embraced him, and then left him with tears in his eyes.

On his return home he immediately opened the box, and found a great number of papers which he judged would be of great use to him: Next morning, as he was preparing (notwithstanding his promise) to return to the old man, he was suddenly stopped by the following letter, sealed with his own arms, and to his extreme surprise, signed George Stair:—

"Do not return to me, my dear lord, for you will not find me. If it had been only to tell you who I am, that is, your great grand-father, who has so long been supposed dead, and who justly deserved to be so, I should not have opposed your just desire of knowing your benefactor; but the consequences which I foresaw of so interesting a scene, too much so for my weak age to bear, made me dread to satisfy your curiosity, upon circumstances which, far from offering to you so dear and respectable a relation as you might imagine, would only have shewn to you a wretch—a monster less of pity than horror!

"My father died a few months after my birth; my mother soon followed him; I was left to the care of an aunt, sister to my father, who brought me up so tenderly, that, (though she was the cause of my crime) I still retain the most grateful remembrance of her in my heart. I was scarcely seventeen, when, struck with indignation at seeing my countrymen armed against their lawful sovereign, I formed the design of tendering to King Charles the offer of my fortune and sword: but what was my astonishment, when, at disclosing my intention to my good aunt, I saw her trembling, lift up her hands to heaven, and look at me with a kind of horror! Surprised and afflicted at the state she was in, and turning with impatience to know the reason, 'You force me then to tell you,' cried she, bursting into tears; 'know then, the prince you are so desirous of serving, is the author of my shame and of your father's death. I was about fifteen, and among the attendants who waited on his mother, when the wretch, imposing on my age and credulity, by the most sacred oaths, contrived to seduce me—in short, I was ruined.'—

"The perfidious prince soon after went to Spain in hopes of marrying the Infanta. I should have been entirely lost, if your father had not come to London; to him I was obliged to own my misfortune, and the consequences which I dreaded. That dear brother, affected even to tears, ran immediately to the queen, obtained permission to take me away, and sent me to one of his seats near Edinburgh, where I remained till I was perfectly recovered. 'Alas' added she, 'I was doomed to see him no more. The grief which he conceived for my undoing, soon killed him; and his worthy wife, after bringing you into the world, survived only a month. Such, my dear nephew, were the secret and deplorable motives which induced me to that obscurity in which I have since lived, and of which you are alone acquainted. Judge now, my friend, if after the care I have taken of your infancy, and the education I have procured you, say, can you devote your fortune and arms to the author of so many calamities, to a barbarian who has carried death to the breasts of your parents, and into mine eternal remorse?'—"No, cried I, by God! no! the wretch is unworthy of life, and he shall die by my hand! To tell you, my lord, by what means, as refined as dangerous, my fury against the king continually increasing, was at last able to fulfil my revenge and execrable oath; to tell you all the events, and excess of remorse which soon followed my crime, would be now too grievous in my weak state to relate. Be satisfied with knowing, that you may abhor me as much as I detest myself; that the executioner of King Charles I. who appeared under a mask, was in fact no other than your unworthy, two guilty, great grandfather, Sir George Stair."

From 1649 (when Charles I. was beheaded) and 1743 (when the battle of Dettingen was fought) there is an interval of 94 years. On supposition that Sir George Stair was 20 years old when he committed this crime, his age in 1743 must have been 114 years.

The anonymous author of these memoirs, adds, that whatever were the emotions of Lord Stair at reading the letter, his first care was to look for the street and the house where he had seen his great grandfather; but finding the house empty, he had learnt from the neighbours, that it had only been occupied since eight days, that it was never known by whom; that since the preceding night the servants had abandoned it, furnished as it was; that they could not tell of whom the tenant held the house, the proprietor being long since settled in America.

[Pièces Interessantes et peu Connues.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

—519—

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1822.

Petitions against the Catholic Peers' bill were presented, by the Duke of RUTLAND, from the corporation of Leicester, and from Grantham; by Lord EXMOUTH, from Dawlish; by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, from the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and by the Bishops of EXETER, CHESTER, and ST. DAVID'S, from various deaneries and places in their respective dioceses.

The Earl of HAREWOOD presented a petition from certain wool-len manufacturers, against the duty on the importation of foreign wool.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN presented a petition from Chas. Augustus Busby, architect, complaining that certain plans of the petitioner had not received the attention to which they were entitled. The noble marquis also presented some petitions from owners and occupiers of land in the vicinity of Scarsdale, praying for agricultural relief.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL rose to move the second reading of the ancient commercial statutes' repeal bill, and the importation of goods' bill, and the navigation act amendment bill. The noble earl, who is usually audible and clear, was on this occasion, whether from indisposition or some other cause, very indistinctly heard below the bar. We can therefore only give an imperfect outline of his speech. He observed, that these three acts, which had passed the other house of parliament, and now came before their lordships for a second reading, completed the revision which had been undertaken of the navigation law, and the statutes relative to foreign trade. The noble earl then stated the object of the bills. The first bill, though it did not repeal all the ancient statutes relative to commerce, did however repeal no less than 300 of them. This repeal, however, was not made by sweeping clauses; for each of the ancient acts was substantially recited or specially described. If, therefore, their lordships wished to examine into the details of the alterations made, much trouble would thus be saved. These measures had already been the subject of much discussion. It sometimes happened that when a great deal was said, little was done; but whether this was the case in the present instance their lordships would judge. This advantage would certainly arise from the bills now before the house—that they would rid the statute-book of many enactments now useless, and remove many difficulties with which the trade of the country was embarrassed. From the circumstance of so many statutes being grafted on our navigation laws, the legal questions connected with foreign trade had become a science, and persons got a livelihood—certainly a fair and honest one, but at the same time one far from being advantageous to the commerce of the country—by informing merchants what they could or could not do, according to law. The bills, the second reading of which he was about to move, repealed numerous statutes which had given rise to these difficulties. Under the new system of regulations, which were now brought forward, the departure was as little as possible from the old. The great object of the navigation act had been to give a preference to British shipping. Commercial navigation had been justly considered as the great nursery of our naval power and prosperity, and therefore the policy of the country had always been to hold every encouragement to it, by restricting trade in foreign vessels. Their lordships were however, aware that there had been exceptions to this policy. From the leading principle of our navigation laws, it followed that there ought to be no trade with the British colonies except in British ships, and no goods imported from any part of America, Asia, or Africa, except in British ships. This was accompanied by a second principle, which allowed all countries of Europe to transmit goods to this country in their own ships. Considerable changes, however, having taken place in the political relations of the country, it had been found necessary occasionally to depart from the first of these principles. The first important infringement took place in 1786, when the American intercourse act was passed. By that act, the United States were placed on the same footing as European states. This alteration was occasioned by the independence of the United States, after which the trade with America never could again be regulated on the narrow principle of a colonial trade. The same course of policy was now extended to South America, and states in that continent might, like the United States, import goods in ships of their own. Thus a commercial intercourse would be opened with the independent parts of South America. With regard to Asia, Africa, and the colonial parts of America, the law would, generally speaking, remain unaltered, and goods could only be imported from those countries in British bottoms. Foreign ships might, however, bring goods, not for home consumption, but for exportation. They might also, under certain conditions, bring from countries in Europe articles not the produce or manufacture of those countries. The result of the whole of the arrangements was, that the principle of the navigation laws had been adhered to as closely as possible, keeping always in view the great object of rendering this country the *entrepot* of the merchants of the world, and extending our own export trade. With regard to exportation, it might be truly said to have no limits, except the means of payment pos-

sessed by foreigners. The limited state of those means was the real cause of the distress our manufactures experienced. That limitation operated as a serious check on trade. It was obvious that if adequate returns could be obtained from abroad, an unlimited extension might be given to our commerce. This consideration had induced the abandonment of those narrow and contracted notions on which many ancient commercial statutes had been founded. The doctrine was no longer maintained, that to limit the trade of other countries was advantageous to this. Indeed, precisely the contrary was the truth. Any measure which tended to increase the trade of other countries was beneficial to the trade of this, and any increase of the wealth of foreign nations was calculated to produce an increase of ours. The increase of the trade of foreign countries offered the best security against the distress of our manufacturers. On those principles the bills now before their lordships had been introduced. Some perhaps might think they went too far, others that they did not go far enough: they were, however, a fair decided application of those principles, as far as circumstances permitted them to be carried.

The Earl of HAREWOOD fully acquiesced in all that had fallen from the noble earl on the subject of free trade, and perfectly agreed with him that the more the wealth of other countries increased the better it was for this. But it would be more likely to derive advantage from the prosperity of other nations, were our manufactures placed on a footing of equality as to burdens with theirs. On this ground, he recommended the repeal of the duty on foreign wool, from which the trade of the country had already greatly suffered.

The three bills were then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Earl BATHURST called the attention of the house to the colonial trade bill and the West India and American trade bill. The noble earl described the state of the law by which the trade between the United States of America and the West Indies is at present regulated, and the departures which had been made from the principle of the navigation law with respect to colonial intercourse. As the law now stood, American ships could carry the produce of the United States to foreign colonies, and that produce could afterwards be introduced into the free ports in the West Indies. Thus the articles wanted reached our islands through a circuitous channel. The object of the present measure, therefore, was to permit that trade to be carried on directly, which was now carried on indirectly. It was, however, proposed to lay a duty on the produce of the United States; not such a duty as would amount to any thing like a prohibition, but sufficient to give a fair preference to the produce of our own American colonies. The colonial trade bill allowed sugar and other articles of colonial produce to be exported directly to foreign countries. This was not a new measure. The same thing had been attempted in the reign of George II., but the measure then introduced was badly arranged, and clogged with difficulties which this bill removed. He concluded by moving the second reading of the two bills.

The Marquis of BUTE was anxious to draw the attention of their lordships to one particular point connected with this subject. He meant the slave trade. When measures were proposed which would give additional encouragement to the manufacture of sugar, it was to be feared that they might also increase the slave trade. He therefore wished some measure to be brought forward either in connexion with this bill, or separately, for the better registration of slaves. When an enactment for this object had been proposed, it had been argued that it was a matter which ought to be left to the colonies themselves. The legislatures of several of the colonies had indeed passed laws for the registration of slaves, but he doubted the efficiency of those acts. He was prepared to contend that the parliament of the united kingdom was competent to enact a general law for the registration of slaves. Such a law was strictly a measure of trade, and he never had heard the power of parliament to regulate the trade of the colonies disputed.

The bills were then read a second time.

The bankrupt joint commission bill was committed and reported—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1822.

Mr. DAVENPORT presented a petition from the corporation and inhabitants, of Macclesfield, and another from the corporation of Congleton, against the warehousing bill.

Sir R. SHAW presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, praying for a reduction of the duty paid on the importation of rock salt into Ireland.

Sir W. CURTIS presented a petition from the watch-finishers of London, against the warehousing bill.

Mr. WARRE presented a similar petition from certain silkweavers.

Sir W. LEMON presented a petition from certain pilchard fishermen of Cornwall, praying for the total repeal of the salt tax.

Sir R. FERGUSON presented a petition to the same effect from certain fishermen of Scotland.

Lord A. HAMILTON presented petitions from several corporate bodies of Edinburgh, and the town of Inverness, against the royal burghs.

accounts bill, and one from the inhabitants of Inverness, complaining of the present mode of striking juries in Scotland in criminal prosecutions.

Mr. W. SMITH presented a petition from certain persons of Bolton, in the county of Cambridge, praying for the total repeal of the duty on salt.

Mr. CURWEN took this opportunity of asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he intended to bring up the report of the committee upon the resolutions which he had submitted to the house relative to the salt tax. He thought the resolutions would require considerable explanation, and therefore members ought to receive notice when the question would come under consideration.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that from the business which was before the house, he did not think it probable that the report could be taken into consideration this evening. He then stated, that as he found his proposition for continuing the present allowances to the fisheries for two years longer did not appear to give satisfaction to the persons concerned in that branch of trade, he did not wish to press it. His only reason for fixing upon that period was, because then all the bounties to the fisheries would be at an end.

General GASCOYNE advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to postpone the discussion upon the subject of his resolutions.

After a few words from Mr. BIRCH and Mr. BRIGHT, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PEEL brought up the report of the select committee upon the police of the metropolis, which was ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF WAGES.

Mr. LITTLETON presented two petitions from the miners and iron-workers of Dudley, in Staffordshire, complaining that the act against paying labourers in provisions was evaded, and praying that the law upon that subject might be rendered more effectual. The evil, the honourable gentleman said, of which the petitioners complained was not merely of modern date, for so far back as in the reign of Edward IV. it had been found necessary to pass a law against the payment of workmen in commodities. Nor was the complaint at present limited to the iron-trade; for at York, at Nottingham, at Lancaster, at Plymouth, and many other places, the people were all protesting against the practice. He (Mr. Littleton) was aware that the remedy would be difficult, for, even if a master was compelled to pay in money, there was nothing to prevent him from opening a shop, and discharging those men who did not buy their goods at it. It was necessary, however, to take some measure on the subject, in order to protect those masters who obeyed the law against those who took the risk of violating it; for the latter class (say iron-masters), allowing them only 15 per cent. profit upon their provisions, could make their iron 14s. a ton lower than the former.

Mr. F. ROBINSON said, that when the bill was moved for last year, he had with difficulty been prevailed upon not to oppose it. He had stated, at that time, to the advocates of the measure, that the law was a bad one, and one which would certainly be evaded; and he might infer from the petition now before the house, that he had not been mistaken in his estimate. If the law was proposed to be re-enacted, he should certainly oppose it, for nothing short of such penalties as would interfere with trade altogether could prevent the law from being evaded; and, in that case, it became a monstrous penalty upon those who obeyed it. Mr. Robinson sat down by declaring that the law was totally unnecessary. In Wales it had never been obeyed at all; and yet from that quarter no complaints were heard. He should submit to the house the propriety of repealing it.

Mr. DAVIES GILBERT thought the law inefficacious and unnecessary. The competition of trade was as full a protection to the workman who was paid in provision as to the workman who received in specie.

Mr. RICARDO thought it impossible to renew so obnoxious an act. Mr. Owen prided himself upon having introduced the provision system at Lanark. He had opened a shop there, in which he sold the best commodities to his workmen cheaper than they could be obtained elsewhere; and he was fully persuaded that the practice was a beneficial one.

Mr. CRIPPS was for the repeal of the law.

Lord STANLEY had supported the last year's measure, but was not prepared to vote for its continuance. He thought that, at present, it was entirely inoperative; and that it would tend, if carried into effect, to throw workmen out of employ. The noble lord sat down by observing upon the case with which such a law must necessarily be evaded. A master would, of course, have power to dismiss any workman who did not deal where he thought fit; and a man who had been found troublesome or obstinate upon one establishment, would not be very likely to find employment in another.

Mr. MONK objected to the payment of workmen in commodities; but not to paying them in provisions. On the continent, the practice of farmers was to pay their labourers as much as possible in provisions; and the same practice (under the present system of resumed cash pay-

ments) would be extremely beneficial in this country. As an instance of the perfect propriety of the practice, he (Mr. Monk) would instance the case of his honourable friend the member for Cumberland (Mr. Curwen,) by whom it had been adopted with the greatest possible success.

Mr. HUME declared himself hostile to the law. The practice in Scotland was to pay in provision, and he had never seen that practice attended with ill consequences. He trusted that the law be repealed.

WAREHOUSING BILL.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a petition from the silk-manufacturers at Nottingham, praying that the bill might not pass into law.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD begged to ask a right hon. gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) what further relief was contemplated for the distresses of Ireland; and how the funds already obtained had been applied. He knew that it was irregular, in an inquiry like the present, to do any thing more than merely ask the question; but he was bound, at all hazards, to state plainly to the house that the awful situation of Ireland no longer admitted of delay. He had every confidence in the intentions of the Irish Government; but if any persons supposed that the charity of England (even added to the sums already voted by Parliament) would be sufficient to meet the calamities of Ireland for the next six weeks, such persons deceived themselves, and would find that they were deceived. The right hon. secretary (Mr. Fitzgerald believed) would have no difficulty about answering his question; and Ireland, he could assure that right honourable gentleman, waited with deep anxiety for the reply.

Mr. GOULBURN assured the right hon. gent., that the Irish Government was fully alive to the unhappy situation of that country. In answer to the first of the right hon. gent.'s questions, he begged to inform him, that from the moment at which the Irish Government had determined to assist the people, every course had been taken which could expedite such assistance and render it available. A committee had been formed in Dublin, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, to communicate with those districts in which the greatest distress prevailed; and certain funds which had been left in the Lord Lieutenant's hands against exigency, by the act of 1817, had been immediately placed at that committee's disposal. In addition to this he (Mr. Goulburn) had submitted a measure for the employment of the poor upon public works. That measure divided into two branches: the one empowering the Lord Lieutenant at once to use all sums which had been presented by grand juries for such public purposes: the other placing a further sum of 50,000l. at his command; and immediately upon the arrival of the bill in Ireland, persons had been despatched into those districts most distressed, with full authority to decide upon and commence such plans as seemed most likely to give relief to the people. From the accounts which he received (Mr. Goulburn continued), he believed that the works in many places had already commenced, and relief to a very considerable degree had followed; nor did he doubt that, at the moment while he was speaking, the agents of Government were busied in the prosecution of their task. With respect to measures further to be adopted, he never had considered the sums already furnished as sufficient to meet even the probable exigencies of Ireland; but the object of the Irish Government, and his own, had been to obtain, without loss of time, the means of a beginning. In common with the right honourable gentleman who had questioned him to-night, he (Mr. Goulburn) felt the calamity as a most deep one. It was satisfactory to know that the distress was confined to a limited, and not very extensive, portion of the country; but still there was enough to call upon Parliament for the provision of further assistance when the present funds should be nearly exhausted. When that time should arrive, it would be his duty to submit to the house the placing of such further sums at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant as might seem requisite to meet (as far as Government could meet it) the distress under which, unhappily, the sister kingdom laboured.

Mr. JOHN SMITH believed that conversation upon the subject was irregular; but he thought the state of Ireland enough to justify such an irregularity. From facts which had come to his knowledge as a member of the London Tavern committee, he could not but be surprised at the speech which the right hon. secretary had just delivered. The Dublin committee might have done much—all perhaps in its power; but it had not done sufficient in the way of relief, for the last accounts from Ireland were more calamitous than ever. He would state facts to the house, facts on which it might rely. In the county of Clare (by an estimate entitled to implicit credit) there were now 99,639 persons subsisting on charity from hour to hour. In Cork, there were 132,000 individuals who could not subsist without relief, and who must perish with hunger if they did not receive it. Accounts which had not been twelve hours in London stated that, in a barony of the county Clare, many persons had actually perished from famine. It was for Government to say, what, under such circumstances, it meant to do; but the first duty of any government that was worth one farthing, was to protect its subjects from destruction. The hon. gent. concluded by declaring that more active measures were necessary to relieve the distress of Ireland.

Mr. SPRING RICE said, that in the county (Limerick) which he represented, out of a population of not quite 67,000 persons, 20,000 were subsisting merely by charity. However great the sums placed at the disposal of the London committee, it was impossible, even if they trebled their amount, that they could do more than relieve the present suffering, and that only in a very slight degree. He trusted that measures of employing the poor fully would be resorted to, and speedily; for while the legislature deliberated, the people perished; and if the deliberation lasted long, the relief would be unnecessary.

Sir EDWARD O'BRIEN bore witness to the dreadful state of the country.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT declared that the subscription system would uproot every principle of active industry in Ireland, and afford the people no real relief. Charitable as Great Britain was, it would be impossible for her to maintain the population of Ireland, unless by the assistance of their own labour. The honourable baronet sat down by pressing upon ministers the necessity of finding employment for the people.

Mr. PEEL declared his sense of the importance of the question, and stated that it occupied, almost exclusively, the attention of the Irish Government. He deprecated, however, any precipitate measure which might have the effect of teaching the people to rely upon the legislature for relief. The system of employment was already in action: 6,000l. had been sent to the county of Limerick, to be employed in works of public or local convenience.

Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD again pressed the state of the country upon the house.

Mr. ABERCROMBY felt the necessity of active measures.

ROYAL BURGHS' ACCOUNTS BILL.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved the order of the day for the further consideration of this bill.

On the question that it be recommitted to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND moved as an instruction to the committee, that they should have power to divide the bill into two parts, if they should so think fit.—Carried,

On the question that the SPEAKER do leave the chair,

Lord A. HAMILTON rose for the purpose of expressing his opinion upon the measure generally. He could have wished that it were postponed altogether for the present, with a view to its alteration. To him it appeared that no two things could be more opposite in their nature than the report of the committee which had sat up stairs, and the present measure; and as a measure of relief from the evils complained of he should as soon have selected any bill on the table, as that now before the house. His great objection to it was, that it said not one word about that which he considered a most crying abuse—he meant the principle of self-election by the magistrates. The noble lord then proceeded to point out several other objections to the bill, and contended that it was wholly inadequate to effect any one object of importance connected with the interest of the burghs. On the contrary, it went to make matters much worse than they were already: for it would make several evils perpetual for which it ought to have devised some remedy. He would not press any further remarks at present, but would wait until he saw the way in which the bill should come from the committee.

The LORD ADVOCATE said, that as the observations of the noble Lord went to the details of the bill, he would reserve his answer to them until it was in the committee. As a whole, he considered the bill consistent with the report of the committee up stairs, and that it went directly to remedy the evils complained of. He could assure the noble lord, that he would receive with attention any amendment which he or any of his hon. friends might propose, calculated to remove the grievances complained of; but he would oppose himself strongly to any alteration of the chartered rights of the royal burghs.

Mr. J. P. GRANT could not admit that this bill was in accordance with the reports of the committees which had sat above stairs, neither could he concur in thinking that a full remedy of the grievances complained of could interfere with the chartered rights of the burghs.

Mr. HUME could not allow the bill to go into a committee without protesting against its being considered as affording any remedy for the grievances of which the numerous petitions before the committee had complained. The bill did not afford the smallest chance of relief. Any member who had attended to the prayer of the several petitions must be convinced that no effectual relief could be given, unless by a modification of that absurd and dangerous principle of self-election. It would be farcical to talk of relief unless that were done. In acting as the magistrates in Scotch burghs had acted, they had only made the same use of local authority, and of corporate rights which every other body in the history of the world had shown itself disposed to do, when exercising power without salutary restraint. The defect of this measure was, that it did not apply to the root of the evil. Its remedies were mere palliatives; the great spring of all the mischief was left untouched; provisions

were enacted which could be of no real use, and proceedings in the Exchequer were to be instituted against a corrupt magistrate, which, as in the southern part of the kingdom, might not terminate before the parties had descended into their graves. A great deal had been said on other occasions with regard to the sacredness of chartered rights. Under this name, malversation and all the varieties of abuse had too long enjoyed impunity. It was not possible to point out a more wasteful or unjustifiable expenditure than that of the Scotch burghs. To correct this, was the avowed purpose for which the bill was introduced. The chartered rights, held up as worthy of so much reverence, had been violated again and again—violated by the convention, and, in short, whenever it was deemed expedient. What he (Mr. Hume) complained of was, that this measure went to perpetuate that root of all the evil and corruption which they deplored, and the existence of which was no where denied—the power of self-election. Against the continuance of such a power he protested, and he must declare himself grievously disappointed at the failure of the learned lord (the Lord Advocate), in not introducing a more efficient measure. He (Mr. Hume) had reason to believe that the expectations of the burghesses in Scotland had been generally disappointed, and the learned lord had neglected the opportunity of realizing a permanent good for his country, and establishing on a solid basis his own reputation. Since he found, however, that there were parts of the bill which some of his hon. friends conceived might be beneficial, he (Mr. Hume) would not resist its further progress, although he feared that the effect would be to perpetuate the system of self-election, and doom the inhabitants of Scotch burghs to a continuance of the same abuses as had been set forth in their petitions.

Mr. W. SMITH concurred in most of the views which had been taken by his honourable friend who preceded him: but he would at the same time observe, that there were borough towns and corporate bodies in England, in which the election of officers was carried on by means and practices as corrupt as had been ever exposed (if he might so express himself) in the return of a member to that house. (a laugh.) He could not but approve of that part of the measure by which legal proceedings might be hereafter commenced against a corrupt magistrate, and in the event of conviction a penalty of 500l. be imposed upon him. This, he thought, would operate to remove a great deal of the temptation to do wrong, and he should not be sorry to find a similar provision extended to every part of the united kingdom.

Lord BINNING complimented the hon. gent. who spoke last, on the disposition which he at all times evinced to pay a liberal attention to the affairs of Scotland. It was not denied by the hon. gent., and indeed he knew not how it could be denied by any man that the charters in question were originally granted for the benefit of the parties receiving them. The object of the present measure was, without trenching upon them, to correct and remedy the abuses which had crept in, and become as it were established under the sanction of custom. It had been urged that these charters were in themselves injurious, and had been often violated on former occasions. To this proposition, or to the inference which was to be drawn from it, he never could assent. If the convention of Scotch burghs had ever interfered, it was an interference without authority; and the example of wrong done by one party could never be considered in that house as a precedent to be followed in any case, and least of all in a case that involved ancient and established privileges. It was under these impressions the committee had acted, in preparing the new system of regulation which had been submitted to the house, and which he trusted the house would consider as likely to produce substantial benefit to the country.

Mr. MAXWELL shortly recapitulated the heads of the inquiry carried on by the committee, and remarked that the settlement or revolution effected in Scotland in the year 1469, (for a revolution it was, though brought about by a monarch,) had been long viewed in that part of the kingdom as a great calamity. Of some of the provisions of this bill he certainly must declare his approbation.

The motion for the house resolving itself into a committee on the bill was then agreed to, and the Speaker left the chair.

On the motion of Mr. DRUMMOND, the several clauses relative to the power of instituting an exchequer process against corrupt magistrates were omitted, with the view of being made the subject of a separate enactment.

The bill was then ordered to be read paragraph by paragraph, and a long succession of verbal amendments were adopted.

An amendment was moved by Mr. J. P. GRANT, to give the jurisdiction in complaining of the non-exhibition of accounts to the Court of Session instead of the Court of Exchequer, as it stands on the bill, which, after some discussion, was not pressed.

Mr. J. P. GRANT then moved an amendment, for the purpose of regulating the period of auditing the accounts, and said that he should certainly take the sense of the house upon this regulation.

The committee divided upon this amendment, when the numbers were—

For it, . . . 35—Against it, . . . 63—Majority against it, 18.

On our re-admission to the gallery we found the Chairman putting *serialim* the other clauses of the bill.

The LORD ADVOCATE brought up a clause to provide that the successors of the present burgh magistrate and corporations should not be rendered liable for the acts of their predecessors in regard of the alienation of lands, and so forth—Agreed to.

The LORD ADVOCATE brought up another clause, providing that the personal property of burgesses should not in future be rendered liable to debts incurred by the corporation.

Mr. J. P. GRANT objected to the wording of this clause. It went to imply a grave doubt in Parliament as to the "present" liability of burgesses.

After some observations from Mr. HOME DRUMMOND and the LORD ADVOCATE, the clause was for the present withdrawn.

The next clause was to the effect that no expenses of alienation, &c. should be paid out of the good or common funds of the borough.

Sir R. FERGUSSON asked the noble and learned lord whether the head courts which assembled in the royal burghs once in the year, and which consisted of the landed proprietors and magistrates of the district, were to be included in this bill? The destination of these head courts was to confirm all alienations of land made, and all expenses disbursed by the corporations, without which such alienations and expenses would be null and void.

The LORD ADVOCATE was not aware that these courts generally existed in Scotland. In one or two burghs with which the gallant officer was perhaps immediately connected, they perhaps might exercise their jurisdiction. It did not follow that this bill would interfere with them.

Sir R. FERGUSSON would assure the noble lord that they did very generally exist, and he hoped a clause would be introduced to protect them.

After a few words from the LORD ADVOCATE, Lord BINNING, Sir R. FERGUSSON, Mr. KEITH DOUGLAS, Mr. HOME DRUMMOND, and Mr. HUME.

Mr. J. P. GRANT introduced a clause, to provide that nothing in the bill should affect the head courts in question.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Grant's clause, 44 | Against it, 71 | Majority 27.

On our re-admission, we found the committee going through the remaining parts of the bill.

Lord BINNING proposed an amendment to compel half of the town council in every Scotch burgh to reside within the burgh, or within three miles of the town-hall.

Mr. J. P. GRANT opposed the amendment; and after some conversation it was withdrawn.

The other clauses of the bill were then agreed to.

On the motion "That the Chairman do leave the chair," there was a shout of assent, and considerable laughter, at the fervency with which some of the hon. members hailed the termination of the discussion.

The house resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress. The report was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Thursday next, and the bill, as amended, to be printed.

Mr. KENNEDY wished to postpone the second reading of the Scotch juries' bill until Thursday next, with the understanding that it should, on that day, have precedence of the third reading of the corn bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no objection to the proposition of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. BROUGHAM postponed his motion on the influence of the Crown, until Monday next, on account of the probable absence of the Marquis of Londonderry from the house on Thursday, for which day his motion had been fixed. But he hoped that precedence would be given to it on Monday.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, a motion of which he had given notice, for the repeal of taxes (the house and window tax) to a very large amount, stood for Wednesday; but he did not wish to bring it on in the absence of the noble marquis, therefore he should postpone it to the 2d of July, which was the first open day. (*hear, and a laugh.*)

Mr. ABERCROMBY postponed his motion relative to certain transactions connected with the press of Scotland to the 25th inst., with the understanding that it should take precedence of all other public business.

THE CORONATION.

Mr. HUME said, that early in the session, when he had mentioned the expenses of the coronation, the chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he would in due time lay before the house an account of the expenses connected with that ceremony. The right hon. gent., however, had not done so; he had, in fact, forfeited his promise.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the whole of the accounts were not yet entirely made up. It was not his intention to pro-

pose any additional vote on account of the expenses of the coronation. The sum already voted fully covered the charges which had been ascertained; but there were still some outstanding accounts, which might render an application to Parliament necessary.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that he hoped on Friday se'night he should be able to open the budget to the house.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee on the acts for appropriating Exchequer bills to the furtherance of public works.

In the committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for an issue of 2,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bills, in pursuance, he observed, of a notice he had given, early in the session. Of this 250,000*l.* was to be devoted to the relief of Ireland, 100,000*l.* had previously been laid out with the same beneficent views, and 50,000*l.* had been recently issued under the sanction of his right honourable friend the Secretary of Ireland, to meet the immediate distress of that country, making a sum total for Ireland of 400,000*l.* The right honourable gentleman concluded, by moving for an issue of Exchequer bills, to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling, for the purpose of enabling commissioners, appointed for that purpose to carry on public works, and to encourage the fisheries.

Mr. HUME was anxious to have some explanation as to the nature of this vote. Was it to cover expenses already incurred, or was it to meet future claims?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as we understood, stated that this sum was in addition to what had been formerly voted.

Mr. HUME wished for explanation on the subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that many applications had been made, which rendered this grant necessary.

Mr. HUME wished, if there were so many applications, and so many items, to hear some of them specified.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that a complete statement of the intended appropriation of 1,500,000*l.* had already been laid before Parliament.

Mr. HUME said it appeared to him that the money now called for would be merely placed at the disposal of his Majesty's Government, to do what they pleased with it.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The second resolution empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to grant any sum not exceeding 250,000*l.* to be expended in the formation or repair of public works, and in the encouragement of the fisheries, was also carried.

The house then resumed. Report to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. WALLACE, the warehousing bill was recommended, *pro forma*, as many alterations had been made in it. It was ordered to be printed, and the report to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On the order of the day being moved for the further consideration of the receivers' general bill.

Mr. HUME rose, and described the measure as having been deprived of every useful and valuable quality. Altered as it had been, it was worth nothing, and in a future stage he should feel it to be his duty to oppose it altogether.

The further consideration of the report was postponed till Friday next.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was proceeding to introduce a bill, on what subject we could not collect, when

Mr. CREEVEY rose, and said it a most extraordinary circumstance to find the Attorney-General of England bringing in a bill at that hour of the morning (it was then near one), when there were only nine members present. "I don't know," said the honourable member "what the nature of the bill is, but I do know, Mr. Speaker, that there are only nine of us!"

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in a very low voice, explained the nature of the measure; but all we could catch was, that it went to repeal a bill, of very little importance, which was passed in the last session.

Mr. CREEVEY.—I don't at all doubt but the bill is a very good one, but still, Mr. Speaker, there are only nine of us!

The ATTORNEY GENERAL again explained the nature of the measure, but in a voice still lower than before.

Mr. CREEVEY.—The Attorney-General ought never to bring in a bill, unless there is a good round number of members in the house—but Mr. Speaker, here are only nine of us! (*laughter.*)

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then moved that his bill be read a first time this day (Tuesday), which was agreed to: and at a QUARTER AFTER ONE O'CLOCK the house adjourned.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—523—

Richard the Third.

The House at Chowringhee was crowded to excess on Friday Evening, to witness the repetition of **RICHARD THE THIRD**; and the Season admitting of Full Dress, among Civilians, as well as the Military, added to the number of King's Officers present, the *coup d'œil* on entering the Theatre was more brilliant than we ever remember it on any former occasion.

The Marquis of Hastings and Family honored the Play with their presence, and were greeted on their entry with the usual plaudits of the audience.

The Performance opened tamely, and proceeded with great dulness through a long period. Toward the Third Act, however, every one became more animated, and GLOSTER himself evidently rose as the importance of the part he had to perform required.

The Play having been twice performed, and by the same, Amateurs, it would be difficult to say any thing new on the subject; we therefore content ourselves with observing that throughout the Piece, **RICHARD** acquitted himself in a style that could not detract from his former well-earned fame; and that the closing fight between **RICHARD** and **RICHMOND**, with the death of the former, was as fine a piece of acting as we ever beheld, and as much like the thing intended to be represented, as the greatest actor of the day could possibly display. It drew down thunders of applause, and the audience appeared highly gratified with the close of the Performance.

Indo-Britons.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Will the Gentlemen of Beerbloom have the goodness to inform us in what instances "the support of a pension has been extended to **INDO BRITONS** who HAD BEEN employed in the Army?"

December 7.

N. N.

Address to Lord Hastings.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

There never was an Address to a Governor General which gave rise to so much speculation as to its value and character as that which is this day to be presented. To me it appears both in form and substance to bear the stamp of an earlier date than the close of the year 1822, and consequently to be but ill adapted to represent the whole state of the public mind on the conduct of a nine years administration of the government of India, during that interesting period which succeeded the first great modification which the Honorable Company's Charter has undergone. And if, as in Parliament, the Address is an echo of the Speech, so here the Reply should be an echo of the Address; the want of conformity between the language of these Documents and existing circumstances would be still more apparent. The latter supposition is, however, merely gratuitous, for it by no means necessarily follows that the Reply should confine itself to the topics introduced into the Address, nor coincide exactly in the views of them taken by the Addressers.

To whatever the defect I have adverted to, may be attributed, whether to the composition of the Committee, or to inexperience in the management of large Meetings, it must be acknowledged that we might reasonably have looked for in the Address a more comprehensive declaration of Public Opinion on the great interests of India than it actually contains. It is undeniable that during the present administration, Public Opinion has acquired an intelligence and a strength which it did not formerly aspire to; the British Inhabitants have received considerable numerical reinforcements; attention has been awakened, and discussion excited throughout England on the most important questions of Indian policy; the Courts of Directors and Proprietors have lately stood forward as the true advocates of Indian interests; and the undisputed pre-eminence of our power in Central India has left men to the undisturbed employment of their thoughts on the most

effectual means of securing the affections and improving the condition of the 100,000,000 of Indian subjects confided to British protection! Never before did a handful of men so visibly stand in the awful relation of rulers to a countless multitude! But in proportion to the difficulty of our position ought to be the confidence reposed in the disposition of every one of us to promote the common good, since, like the companions of Cortez after they had burnt their ships, no flight is open to us, and the safety of each is involved in the good conduct of all. What community, therefore, can with more justice expect to be entrusted with the free expression of its honest sentiments, or give a stronger guarantee for prudence and wisdom in the use of such freedom? The existence of Carthage was not so sure a preservative of Roman virtue, as the disproportion between the number of Englishmen and Natives is of the virtue of the former.

Those who seek to undervalue the importance of the Public Voice of this Presidency, remind us that there are not above 5000 British Inhabitants within its limits. But let it be remembered that 5000 educated adults are equivalent to a very considerable mass of mixed population, containing young and old, rich and poor, learned and ignorant. If Mr. Burke rightly estimated the number of reading and thinking people in Britain at 400,000 among a population of 12,000,000, it would follow that 5,000 intelligent adults could not be furnished by a mixed population of less than 150,000, a number equal to that of some of the most splendid Republics of ancient or modern times.

Concurring, as I do in much that was said by the Honorable Chairman on the 25th of November, I cannot persuade myself that he spoke the sentiments of the Meeting when he congratulated it that the wealth of England was no longer drained into the lap of India, but that the resources of India ministered to the wants of England. I never heard of a time when the wealth of England was drained into the lap of India. I have always understood that the current ran in an opposite direction, and as constantly thought it would have been more just, that England, without "casting her superfluous" to India, should yet not require that poor India, like Jaques' wounded stag, who "stood on the extremest verge of the swift brook, augmenting it with tears," should continually give her sum of more to that which had too much.

Of the topics omitted in the Address, exclusive of those so forcibly described in the letter of AN ENGLISHMAN, I shall only briefly allude to the state of the Laws affecting the Press. How comes it that while other subjects seldom heard of are industriously brought forward, there is no reference to this, which more than all others put together has been the engrossing theme of conversation and printed controversy during the last three years? Can an Address which altogether neglects to mention this most interesting subject, be said to transmit the sentiments of the Inhabitants of Calcutta to England and to posterity?

When it is considered that the testimony of the Governed is the highest reward that can be bestowed on a Governor, the greatest care should have been taken to avoid deficiency in recording the claims of the Marquis of Hastings to our admiration and gratitude, not merely for his sake, but that his Successor might profit by the reflections such reading would naturally suggest. The Roman Emperors were so jealous of the popularity, acquired by the Governors of Provinces, that one of them made a law that the Provincials should not be permitted to present a Farewell Address to a retiring Governor, nor the latter to receive it, which has been well characterized as a law against the virtues of Governors, as the law *de repetundis* was against their vices. But we have no reason to apprehend that such prohibition, or any curtailment of the high privilege of addressing, will ever be enacted against this country.

December 7, 1822

FABIUS.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H. M.
Morning.....	11 59
Evening.....	0 6

Address to Lord Hastings,*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Under the head of "Address to Lord Hastings," in your Paper of this day, is a Letter from J. F. S. in which it is said, that "it would be both invidious and detrimental to separate ourselves and our interests, which are inseparable, from those of the British Community at large." As one of the class to which J. F. S. belongs, I feel interest enough to submit to the best informed of my Country-men, (alias Country Borns,) whether identity of interests can be said to exist between us and the British Inhabitants, until the Government considers us to be included in that name, as one and the same people, to be governed by the same Laws in every respect. Such a condition, if obtained, would deprive us of many advantages, for what good end I know not, save that of trying to identify ourselves with those who have more sensible and solid motives than pride (viz. the convictions of truth) to refuse acknowledging the identity.

The motive for proposing a Meeting of our Class in particular for an Address from us to the Most Noble Marquis, was not to draw any invidious line of distinction between us and the British Inhabitants; but, because we do not consider it optional with us to include ourselves in that name; moreover, such a Meeting would have convened together those who felt any interest in its object; and that object, I humbly conceive, would not be to consider the Noble Lord's Administration in general, but how far his acts and disposition had proved him to be our friend in particular; and as such entitled to a marked and exclusive tribute of gratitude from us.

In submitting to Public view, sentiments which may be interpreted to be those of the Community at large, to which they refer, some care should be taken to gather the opinions of, at least, a majority, and this cannot be done without giving individuals an opportunity of putting in their Yea or Nay, either personally, or, if the numbers be too great, by Delegation; but it seems, that none chose to act as such; and therefore the matter is likely to rest where it is. The Noble Lord will, I trust, give us the credit of being grateful for all his favours, without an Address, when obstacles are so strong as not to be overcome, and opinions so various as not to be reconciled.

December 7, 1822.

A COUNTRY BORN.

New Road.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

In this age of improvements, it may not be generally known that a most delightful Road is now constructing along the Banks of the River, and a Bridge building over the Nulla at Pultah by order of Government, and under the superintendence of Captain Weatherall, forming a communication between the New Military Road, leading from the Cantonments at Barrackpore and Budderputty. This project, when completed, will form one of the finest drives in India, extending along the banks of the River, through the Park and Cantonments in a direct line nearly four miles in length, instead of going round by the Old Road which it will again join at Pultah Ghaut. These improvements which are undertaken by the liberality of Government, and aided, as I have been given to understand, by private subscriptions from several distinguished Individuals, will be equally attended with utility and convenience, as the Cantonments at present lying to the Northward, can then be more readily supplied from the larger Bazars at Pultah and Ghaurchanty; thus Sir, you will see that improvements and embellishment are not confined to be the capital alone.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

AN OBSERVER.

Feast of Novena at Bandel.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Having lately taken a trip to Bandel, in company with some friends, I send you the following observations, which I shall be glad to see published in your valuable JOURNAL.

The Convent and Chapel of Bandel are said to have been built about the year 1660. The latter is of small dimensions, but very neatly furnished. A new organ has, I believe, been lately put upon the choir, which has also been enlarged. Behind the Chapel is a large garden, containing many fruit and flower trees. The steeple is not of great height, but proportioned to the size of the Chapel. A fine house was erected by subscription a few years ago on the river side, for the accommodation of travellers, and forms an useful and ornamental addition to the whole. A pukka and extensive ghaut leads to the entrance of the Convent, and the *covp d'aile* from the river is at once beautiful and interesting.

The annual celebration of the *Novena* terminated last Sunday forenoon. During its continuance every day's tide brought up boats from Calcutta, of all sizes and denominations; from the stately and elegant Pinnace to the humble and thatched Pan-sway; all bearing over the turbid waves, the lovers of piety, of pleasure, and of aquatic excursions. These daily arrivals presented at the last a fleet as extensive and varied as I think ever spread upon the waters of Gunga. The influx of visitors from the settlements of Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly, probably equalled those from Calcutta, and the whole made up an assemblage of Christians, brought together but once a year on a spot seldom enlivened by social cheer or hilarity, except it be on particular occasions, among the few and unfashionable inhabitants, to whom I fancy the howling of the jackals is more familiar, than the noise of the festive board.

A grand display of Fireworks took place on the evening of Saturday, offering a fair specimen of the skill and ingenuity of the Natives who prepared them. If improvement be persevered in by the Bengalese, I can venture to say that they will in a short time make as good fireworks as the Chinese, for the exhibition of trees, blue lights, sky rockets, &c. on this occasion, formed no mean sample of what they are able to do in this particular.

Notwithstanding the dreariness of the spot, and the want of Society among its inhabitants, yet it required inclination only to partake of rational amusements, which are always to be found in a party however small in number. While the greater portion of the floating community scarcely exceeded the bounds of the Convent walls in their movements on shore, the remaining few explored the various roads and gardens in the place. Some extended their peregrinations to Sooksaugor and Chinsurah, and every day after breakfast, pleasure boats were seen rowing towards one or other of these places. Singing, playing, flashes of wit and laughable anecdotes always reigned with these jovial parties, and although their absence from Town was prolonged, it was still not without pain they saw the white walls of the Convent gradually receding from their view, when they proceeded down on Sunday after the feast was all over.

The only object of curiosity at Bandel, is a Poney named *Khoossee Khan*, belonging to the late Major Home, who with an extravagant regard for the animal, treated him in a manner hardly to be credited. During the lifetime of the Major the Poney had almost the whole of the lower apartments of a large house appropriated to his use; the floors were covered with carpets, and many globes and wall shades illuminated the rooms. Grooms and other attendants were numerous, and silver and gold vessels were used for his food and drink. A piazza was built in the compound for the avowed purpose of the animal's exercise, and so conscious was he of the accommodation, that he frequently resorted to it, and run about with evident satisfaction. The reasons for this extraordinary partiality towards the beast, I have not been able to ascertain with any certainty; but I have been given to understand from the persons

who had charge of him, that the late Major a few years ago placed some lottery tickets before the animal, who gently picked up one with his mouth, and presented it to his Master; this chosen ticket was afterwards drawn a high prize! Another story I have also heard, carrying with it a greater degree of probability than the former; it is said that in an action wherein the Major acted a conspicuous part, this Poney on which he was mounted, saved his life by timely flight when the fortunes of the day bore hard upon his troops. *Khoosie Khan* is still at Bagdel, but bereft of his former grandeur. He receives more visits during the term of Novena than in the whole year, and will long be remembered by those who have seen him.

November 28, 1822.

ITINERANT.

Pluviometer, &c.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIAMETER, &c. FOR NOVEMBER.

RAIN		To the Editor of the Journal.	
Days	Inchs.	SIR,	
		But little rain has fallen in this month, only .42 collected in four days.	
4	.04	The dews have been heavy, and few days free from clouds—two or three slight fogs.	
8	.30		
9	.08		
18	....	Thermometer.	
	.42	Highest,..... 76½° | Lowest,..... 63½°	

On the grass at Sun-rise, on the 28th Nov. 53° (within doors 63½°)
In the Sun on the 10th Nov. at 4 P. M. 100° (within doors 77°)

The Barometer which I have used is a Mountain Barometer, and requiring some little correction, I have not put down the heights of it. The Barometer used at the Surveyor General's Office, a Register of which is inserted in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of this day, varied from 30.22 to 29.84. According to this Statement, the Barometer must have been very irregular on the 2d, for at 10 o'clock, it was 30.094, and continued falling from that time to 2 P. M. when it was 29.904, at 3 it had risen to 29.97, and at 4 P. M. it had fallen to 29.842.

EVAPORATION.

I.—Evaporation of Water from Circular Vessels in 24 hours.					II.—Thermometer about Sun-rise.			
Date.	Diameter of Vessel.	Depth of Water.	Evaporation.		Date.	Dry.	Wet.	Difference.
	Inches.	Inches.	Within Doors.	Without		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Nov. 7	5	2	.023	.23	Nov. 3	76	73	3
9	5	1	.02	....	16	74	71½	2½
10	10	1	....	.14	19	70	65½	4½
15	10	2	....	.25	25	64	60½	3½
27	10	1	.025	....	....	....	....	....

The Evaporator is considered to be the most imperfect of all the meteorological instruments, and on this account I determined to make experiments on evaporation; but so many difficulties attend it, that several months must elapse before I shall be able to make a sufficient number, even for my own satisfaction;—and the crows occasion some interruptions: they now and then take the liberty of sipping a little water out of the vessels, and oblige me to repeat my experiments.

A Mr. Anderson has lately invented an instrument for the purpose of determining the quantity of evaporation, which he calls an Atometer. A description and figure of it are given in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, I believe none has been brought to India.

For the convenience of those who may wish to compare weights and measures of rain, I submit the following abstract of the information which I have acquired:—

1st.—The late Mr. Kirwan informed us that a troy pound of rain falling into a vessel of a foot square would rise to the height of 157639 inch; and Mr. Dobson has observed that three pounds twelve ounces of water give a depth of one inch on a circular area of twelve inches diameter.

2d.—Some authors tell us that a cubic foot of water weighs 75.954 troy very nearly; or 62.5 pounds avoirdupoise, (1000 ounces). Mr. Dobson allows 251 grains to a cubic inch of water; but late authors, 253.

3d.—The Commissioners of weights and measures (in England), state in their third Report, that a cubic inch of distilled water is found to weigh at 62° (Fahrenheit), in a vacuum 252.72 parliamentary grains.

On looking over the Philosophical Transactions, I found a copy of a Meteorological Journal, kept by the late Dr. Roxburg at Fort St. George, in 1777-8: the quantity of rain which fell in one year, (from March 1777 to February 1778, inclusive), amounted to 32½ inches very nearly. The greatest quantity in one month, (November), was 6.64 inches; and the greatest in one day, (in November), was 2.10. These numbers fall far short of what is collected in Calcutta.

Chowringhee, Dec. 5, 1822.

A. B.

Union Chapel.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Having lately seen advertised to let a part of the Seats in the Union Chapel, I should be glad to know how the Managers reconcile this proposal with their former declaration, that as the Chapel had been built at the Public Expense, the Public had an equal right to all its advantages, and that therefore no Seat-rents would be levied. Perhaps some of the Gentlemen concerned may be able to afford the information required.

Serampore, Nov. 10, 1822.

AN ENQUIRER.

Epistle.

To Geometer Kathetometer, Esquire.

SIR,

Your surmise of ISAAC CROSS-STAFF's inability to read, write, or see; being apparently well founded; I shall take the liberty of noticing your Letter of the 26th ultimo, in case either of these circumstances should prevent his doing so. Your comparison of the Hackery and Curricie is ingenious, and I further deduce from it, that the former, though equally useful, is not so neat as the latter; and as in point of time, I question whether aught can be gained by the Kathetometer over the Cross-Staff; I am disposed to be content with my old Friend ISAAC, though he be a "Clodhopper;" his merits (as you hint), are set forth in the Pocket Gunner; but a simple reference thereto, or to other Works, in which they are noticed, was probably not considered expedient.

In your third paragraph, you would seem to imply some difficulty in setting off with the Cross-Staff, "exactly at right angles," and in forming a "computation of the relative value of the multiples." This latter expression, I candidly confess, I do not understand. (Their relative value, may I conceive, be decided upon, before a step be taken one way or the other).

I scarcely refrained from shuddering at your mention of taking post "on the top of an insuperably high wall, running at only a foot's distance "parallel to the edge of a river" (of course uncommonly deep!)—But banks are generally so unaccommodating, I soon consoled myself with the conviction of this being an impossible case, and that Cross-Staff would always find a few yards for his less hazardous enterprizes.

I remain, Sir, Your's and His, obediently,

November 3, 1822.

TIM. OFFSET.

Indo-British Offspring.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I was much gratified to observe in your Paper of last Tuesday, Mr. SANDYS' notice of an intended publication of a Work relative to Indo-Britons, a Book, which, in my opinion, cannot fail to attract the serious attention of our countrymen, as a compilation of the utmost utility, interest and importance; and it is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. SANDYS' labours will meet with that encouragement and support from his countrymen, which his zeal, talents, and indefatigable industry so justly entitle him to:—

Adverting to the hardships under which the Indo-Britons at present contend, I deem it my duty (as it is that of every other well-wisher of this unfortunate class of British Subjects) to offer such suggestions as may tend eventually to the amelioration of their condition; and with this view, I have ventured to him, that the only likely mode to bring about this happy and desirable change, rests in a great measure with the British Government, as they alone are competent to adopt measures necessary to the important object of checking the present rapid increase of this people.

I humbly submit the following observations for their mature judgment and consideration.

1st.—I propose that all Europeans on their arrival in India be made to sign a penalty-bond (to be in the hands of Government), equal to a twelve months pay of their respective ranks and line of service, certifying that they will not (it being in direct violation of the Christian laws, and political rules of the Honourable Company) connect themselves with Native Women, after the fashion of the country heretofore, and thereby have large families, leaving them ultimately unprovided, to starve in wretchedness and misery.

2nd.—That in the event of this rule being broken through by any such persons, Government shall claim the penalty for each child so unlawfully born, to be appropriated for their benefit in the manner following: The Father to be compelled to bring up such children, and to educate them in the Christian faith; that he be obliged to apprentice them (if Boys) to some trade or profession at the usual age, in order to qualify them to gain an honest livelihood by their own industry hereafter; towards which object, the money that shall have been deposited in the hands of Government at their birth, will then amount with interest, to a sum sufficient to set such Individuals up in the profession or business to which they may have respectively been brought up.

3d.—In the event of the demise of such Individuals, then the sum originally deposited on account of the defunct, shall be paid for the use of his Brothers and Sisters, (if he have any); if not, the Honourable Company claim the same.

4th.—The Girls may likewise be apprenticed to some useful employ; at all events, as they would all have a Dower by the time they become marriageable, they will in some measure be provided for.

5th.—In the event of the Parents of such children dying during their minority, the Government should appropriate the interest of the sum lodged in their hands for their support and education.

6th.—As the increase of this description of people is considered objectionable by our Honourable Masters, the plan herewith humbly recommended, would undoubtedly tend to check the evil very considerably, for those who would transgress these rules after promulgation, would have to pay for their wickedness, and in some degree (however inadequately) recompense the unfortunate being who becomes unwittingly the victim of disgrace for others transgression and misconduct.

7th, and lastly. As a certain Noble Traveller has suggested in his wise observations on India, that all such Offspring should be sent to Europe, would it not more effectually prevent this race being an eye-sore in India, if the Authorities in Europe were to oblige every European proceeding to India, to take a European Wife with him.

*Khajapore, Nov. 27, 1822.***KHAN BANOUKUR.****Stanzas to —**

I lov'd thee well, thy artful wiles
Had banish'd doubts and fears;
I knew deceit might lurk in smiles,
But I did trust thy tears.
I lov'd thee long, but time at last,
Hath seen the sorrows of the past
Entomb'd with vanish'd years:
His hand hath gently drawn the dart,
That rankled long within my heart.
And love is gone, and gone with love,
Its anguish and alarms;
No quicker throb my heart doth move,
While musing on thy charms;
And not a pang my mind doth own,
To think that thou hast pleasure known,
Within another's arms;
Or, pillowed on another's breast,
That thou hast sigh'd thyself to rest.
But thou!—thy grief was merited,
And is it yet remov'd?
Thou now art to another wed,
And hast in sadness prov'd,
That not like mine his heart can melt,
He cannot feel what I have felt,
Nor love as I have lov'd:
With purer fire this heart can glow,
For feeling is the child of woe.
Misfortune, which can passion calm,
By me in boyhood known,
Poured o'er my heart her softening balm,
And gave my mind its tone:
And, as when morn through tempest roves,
By evening's sun, o'er glittering groves,
A brighter tint is thrown,
I now can know delight more deep;
Than those who ne'er were taught to weep.
But what hath falsehood giv'n to thee,
That may remorse subdue?
Thy listless eye can luxury
And pomp unheeding view:
Nor know'st thou joy, tho' to her arms,
Arrayed in all her heartless charms,
Degrading pleasure woo;
For thou dost loath desire's caress,
Unhallowed by love's tenderness.
And what hath then been gain'd by thee?
A wealthier lot is thine,
Than if thou had'st been true to me,
And link'd thy fate with mine:
From foreign looms, rich robes enfold
Thy once-lov'd form; with gems and gold,
Thy braided tresses shine:
But hearts like thine have oft been taught,
That splendour may be dearly bought.
Yet peace be thine! devotion yet
May shed a heavenly ray,
To chase the gloom of vain regret;
On me, in Passion's day,
Thou hast inflicted keener pangs,
Than on his prey the tiger's fangs,
And yet I now can pray,
That pure Religion's light may shine,
On thee, and soothe thy life's decline,

November 1822.

W.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11 a 2	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees,...	1 11 1/2 a 2 1/4
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,...	93
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sicca Rupees, per 100 Madras Rs. *	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2-6—Exchange 28 a 30 pr. ct. prem,	
	Bank Shares—Premium 50 a 52 per cent.	

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—527—

A Hint.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I see a very good letter signed A HINT into to-day's JOHN BULL, tho' between ourselves, Mr. Editor, I smell a Rat: however that's no business of either yours or mine, we are bound to understand the meaning of the words as they are written, and in so doing I quite agree in the suggestion of the writer. But I observe in a note by the sapient Editor, that he says, "the reasons for preferring a Ball and Supper to a Dinner are obvious!" Pray, Mr. Journalist, are these reasons equally clear to you? if so, be so good as to explain them for the benefit of the Public, who, I believe, are on this subject pretty nearly as obtuse and blind as myself. Till I can be persuaded that we can express our sentiments for Lord Hastings's urbanity and affability to the Society, equally well by Dancing, as by a neat Speech after Dinner, I shall sign myself

Your's Obediently,

December 5, 1822.

ANTI-BALL.

Difference of Opinion.

Should this our town contain a wretch,
Who 'gainst his parent's throat could stretch
His sacrilegious blade,
Let him—Oh! worse than tortures die—
Worse than hanging—worse than fire,
To read the BULL be made.

Ed. in the Journal of the 6th December 1822.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Our most Christian Editor, in his BULL of the 2d instant, gives utterance to his indignation in the following words:—"And is the sense of religion so weak as to suffer the impiety and blasphemy which so frequently finds its way into the pages of the JOURNAL, to pass without convincing the Editor that his "coloring" is too warm "for the prevailing taste?" He confessedly writes to what he imagines to be the prevailing taste, and insults the whole community by attributing to them a taste for Impiety, Blasphemy, disregard of Truth." &c. &c.

Who dares insult the community by attributing to them so vile a taste? Not certainly the JOURNALIST—it is the EDITOR of the BULL who attributes to them that taste. Can he deny that this same blasphemous JOURNAL, as HE is pleased to term it, has a far wider circulation than any other Paper in India, and consequently that it suits the taste of the Community better than any other Paper? He cannot deny it—and yet, this "one syllogism" Editor continues to babble about your insulting the community! The blunders of this poor Editor are endless:

"Hills peep o'er hills, and alps on alps arise."

He also slyly insinuates that you are not yet convinced that your "coloring is too warm for the prevailing taste." Surely, Sir, a paucity of Subscribers, and the backwardness of an insulted community to purchase Shares in your "Satanic" JOURNAL must long since have "brought home to you with tremendous effect" the conviction that your "coloring is too warm for the prevailing taste." I cannot therefore pay your judgment so bad a compliment as to suppose you sceptical on so clear a point.

If, however, the colouring of the JOURNAL be too warm, what are we to say to the colouring of the BULL under its present peace-professing Conductor? Has any honest and reflecting man read the letters of NIGEL without detestation and abhorrence? I am sure, if I may judge from my own feelings, there cannot be one. Ruffianly, however, as these Letters are, they have done some good—NIGEL has overshoot the mark—his Letters are read with execration—they form "damned spots" even in the guilty columns of the BULL, and will no doubt accelerate the downfall of that unprincipled Paper.

Dec. 6, 1822.

AN ENEMY TO BULLIES.

* Although the writer here styles the JOURNAL Satanic, he does not agree with those who maintain the Journalist to be an incarnation of the "Evil One."

New Maxim in Politics.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I trust neither jealousy towards, or envy of your successful and popular rival and my most amusing friend, will prevent your giving through the medium of your very limited circulation, every possible publicity to the following admirable "and-never-half-sufficiently-by-Ministers-of-State-to-be-admired" Maxim in Politics, extracted from the BULL of to-day:—"The right of Public Discussion on the measures of the Government, under which we believe," (live, I suppose, it means, unless it alludes to the Government of the Church), "is not a natural right, but is founded on the social compact either expressed or implied."—Thank you for your news, Mr. BULL—the Lad's actually found "a mare's nest" "a perfect Daniel," a BULL above all BULLS! the very BULL of Bashan!!—Nature, Sir, Nature points out that without a social compact "expressed or implied." No right of discussion can possibly exist. Who ever heard,—I appeal to Him of Bashan or any other of the learned kine, his friends and followers,—who ever heard of a Society of Pigs animadverting upon the presumed intentions of their Butcher? or of a congregation of Eels meeting to express their sentiments upon the skinning system? I only ask you, Sir, and your precious Radical friends, whether the right of crying out when you are run through the guts, or of remonstrating against any gentleman who should propose to ease you of your "ready" is a "natural right" or "founded on the social compact expressed or implied?"—Blow me tight,—excuse me, Sir, but I am warm on the glorious subject,—blow me tight, I think that Bully and I have posed you, and your ragamuffins now? "wer't not for laughing I could pity you."

Given at the Sign of the Bull and
Mouth, Bashan, this 7th December, 1822.

OG—REX.

Silver Bowl.

To Captain Thomas Driver, Commanding the Ship Clyde, Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

Messieurs John Laird and Rustomjee Cowasjee, Owners of the late ship MAHOMED SHAW, beg leave to present you with the accompanying Silver Bowl; in testimony of their gratitude for your skillful and humane conduct, through which, under Providence, were preserved the lives of the whole Crew of the above ship, when she unfortunately foundered off the Coast of Orissa, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 8th of September 1822.

Begging you will accept our best wishes for your future success.

We remain, Dear Sir, your most obedient Servants,

RUSTOMJEE, TURNER AND CO.

Agents for the Owners of the late

Ship Mahomed Shaw.

To Messrs. Laird and Rustomjee Cowasjee.

GENTLEMEN,

In acknowledging the receipt of a Silver Bowl as a testimonial of your approbation of my conduct, I beg leave to say that in doing what you are pleased to commend me for? I consider that I was, as a man and a Christian, performing a bounden duty.

In accomplishing my most anxious wish to save the lives of so many of my fellow men, I derived a heartfelt pleasure, which amply repaid me for any trouble it occasioned; but when, to such self satisfaction is kindly added so handsome a token, accompanied with expressions of gratitude, the present is made doubly acceptable. Permit me to offer my unfeigned good wishes for your health, happiness, and welfare,—and believe me to remain, with respect and esteem, Gentlemen, Your very obedient Servant,

Ship Clyde, Calcutta, Dec. 6, 1822.

THOMAS DRIVER.

Spinsters.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

The remarks of one of your Correspondents, who signs himself "UNUS IN TURBA," in the JOURNAL of the 30th ultimo, are so extremely apposite and well applied, both to the Sex and AN ADMIRER OF THE SEX, that I cannot refrain from thus publicly acknowledging my entire concurrence in them. Our Female Society at this Station is probably superior to most others in India, and the Spinsters possess less of that cold, unmannerly hauteur towards men of certain rank and situations in life, than is generally met with; but they are far from blameless in that respect.

There is something in their eyes so fascinating, and so peculiarly attractive in the very name of a CIVILIAN, that although he should be the greatest dolt in nature, his appearance amongst these bewitching creatures, "who possess virtues exclusively their own," is invariably greeted with smiles, nods, kind salutations and most cordial shakes by the hand; whilst excellent deserving men in red coats, to their great annoyance and discomfort, are passed by scarce noticed; although in the absence of the Civil Favorites, hopes were held out which induced them to believe that sincerity was occasionally to be found in woman, or at least, consistency and independence of spirit. Sincerity! not one, alas! in a thousand know the meaning of the word, and still less practice any thing like it. Few have scarce prudence enough to observe common politeness on certain occasions towards those who are anxious to pay them attention, from no other motive whatsoever than merely to gratify a partiality for Female Society that they have enjoyed from their boyhood. What, in the name of Heaven, can induce a young Lady to attend exclusively, and always with a seeming degree of anxious impatience to catch every word or sound uttered by a CIVILIAN, sense or nonsense, and be he young or old; when, with all the arrogance imaginable they turn a deaf ear to the interesting conversation of a steady well-informed Military Man. This is not the case in England or in any other part of Europe! I allude particularly to the time when the Lady happens to be seated at table, between a Blue and Red Coat, or walking in a Ball-room, arm in arm, with both. Such superciliousness and display of insolence, I regret to observe, is not by any means uncommon amongst the lovely Spins in this quarter; but what astonishes me most, is the perfect apathy and unfeeling submission with which the grossest insults of this nature, inflicted publicly by "these fair defects of Nature," are received by men who are so very far superior to themselves in talent, ability, fortune and connexions. Is conquest their object? It never can be gained over any sensible reflecting men by the observance of such conduct! On the contrary, nothing but disgust and contempt can be looked for from one party, whilst the other inwardly laughs at, and treats their vain efforts with all the ridicule and disdain they merit.

Is a long string of Admirers their wish? Poor, cold-hearted, silly things! how much they are to be pitied; too true! their own neutral, indifferent feelings will not admit of sympathy with the misery they frequently inflict on the minds of unfortunate Susceptibles, driven to despair by their foolish capricious refusals. But let them enjoy their day,—giddy, thoughtless ephemerals!!

Beauty fades, and time brings wrinkles and furrows. They may succeed at last in securing a *bad* selection from among their numerous whining, sneaking followers, and for the moment, give a little eclat to the affair; but, believe me Sir, it is not the road that leads to real happiness.

Genuine worth in mediocrity, wherever found, or in whatever coloured garb, both with reference to fortune and situation, is surely preferable to shallow folly, vice, and intemperance, although clothed in purples and large incomes. Oh! woman, lovely woman! I love thee with all thy follies, whims and frailties beyond expression, but I grieve much, and am sick at heart when I see thee so blind to thy own true interests. In conclu-

sion, I am anxious to offer a little advice to those dying swains who have arrived at the age of discretion, forty-four or five for instance. One or two of my acquaintance having attained that at least, (although they would fain make us believe they are much less, having entered the service at a very tender age, 13 or 14, which, by the bye, is utterly impossible,) together with the rank of Field Officer, and a little money, fancy themselves, I am told, deeply in love with young girls of twenty. One in particular, devotes the most of his valuable time at his Toilette, dyeing his hair, strongly marked with age, and weeding his whiskers, which were originally black,) of every hair that bears the least tendency to white, previous to visiting his Dulcinea. She, fully aware of the poor man's malady, encourages him to continue his assiduities by smiles, politeness, and other little arts, when she has not the most distant idea of accepting him, should he be bold and presumptuous enough to offer himself as a candidate for her affections; and all this, for the sole purpose of adding another to the many deluded votaries already at her shrine. He, unhappy man, full certain of success, perseveres in attendance at her elbow, on all occasions, with a fan or other bauble, laughing as she laughs, and grinning, ready to burst, when she even sneezes; (for in love as in jealousy, trifles light as air, are confirmations strong). His misplaced attachment perfectly blinds him to the real scorn and disdain with which she looks upon him as a lover, though as visible as the sun at noon-day to every unconcerned spectator. I would, therefore, for their own sakes, strongly recommend such aged Gentlemen to look out for Mates more suitable to their time of life, and give up all ideas of *matching* with Girls young enough to be their Grand-daughters.

I am, your obedient Servant,

On board my *Budgerow*, off — Ghaut, }
— Cantonments, Nov. 1822. }

A BENEDICT.

Inland Custom House.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Having perused your Correspondent's letter in your JOURNAL of yesterday on the subject of "The Inland Custom Duties," I cannot help corroborating the facts therein stated, from having myself experienced for the last three days, as well as on former occasions, much inconvenience by the delay in obtaining a Rowannah for a few trifling articles of consumption for a Gentleman in the vicinity of Calcutta, for which an application was tendered on the 3d instant, signed by the Collector, and money deposited for the duties, for which no Rowannah is granted to this moment (half past four o'clock), to the extreme disappointment of the person for whom they are intended, and who has since been waiting down the River for them, unless worn out by his impatience he has taken his departure, which I cannot tell.

I can further add, as a proof of the great inconvenience experienced by individuals, the circumstances of two Missionary Gentlemen being detained at a late hour in the night at Beebe Ross's Ghaut, by the Custom House Peons, on account of some Books belonging to the Reverend Mr. Townley, with which they were returning from Chinsurah, upon the plea of their being subject to duty, or a small remuneration to the Peons for allowing them to pass, which the Reverend Gentlemen properly refused and by the assistance of some persons in the neighbourhood were enabled to convince the Peons that there was no duty chargeable upon these articles returning to Calcutta from the Upper Stations, and that it was not practicable to get a pass so late as six o'clock in the evening.

Had these Gentlemen left the Books to the mercy of the Mangle, and retired for the night, having no person to take charge of them besides themselves, and totally unacquainted with the Mangle, you may guess the result.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, December 5, 1822.

A READER.

Cape News.

Cape Town, Saturday, September 28, 1822.—On Saturday last, the Trial of Mr. Gebhart, Son of the Rev. Mr. Gebhart, Clergyman at the Paarl, came on before the full Court at this Place, for the Murder of a Slave, the Property of his Father, by excessive and unlawful Punishment. He was found Guilty, and sentenced to Death;—but as he has noted an Appeal from the Sentence, we shall forbear to give any details of the Trial, or to make any comments upon the subject, until the Decree of the Court of Appeals shall have been made, when we shall not fail to publish the Trial, at length.

Cape Town, Saturday, October 5, 1822.—On Wednesday, an Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor, by a Deputation from the Agriculturists of the Colony, signed by ninety-one of the principal Landholders;—the Address was read by William Proctor, Esquire.

The following is a Copy of the Address, with the Answer His Excellency was pleased to return:—

“To His Excellency the Right Honourable General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. &c.

“May it please Your Excellency,

During the many years of prosperity with which this Colony has been favoured under the able and beneficent Administration of Your Excellency, we, the Agriculturists of the Cape of Good Hope, have refrained from offering to Your Excellency the sincere tribute of our gratitude for your protection, so unceasingly afforded to our interests;—particularly, in that most important point, the increased value of our stock, by your importation of an improved breed of Cattle:—we have been withheld from so doing, by the reflection, that in your mind, the highest enjoyment would ever arise from a sense of the benefits you confer;—but now, when under a heavy dispensation of Providence, blight has, during two seasons, wasted our harvests, and tempest and hurricane desolated our dwellings and our lands, it becomes our paramount and irresistible duty to convey to Your Excellency our most heartfelt acknowledgements for the prompt and cheering aid given to us, by the late Proclamations, holding out effectual succour in this hour of distress, and relief for the time that is to come.

“The wisdom and benevolence of these measures of Your Excellency, encourage our present efforts, and Your Excellency will have the satisfaction of reflecting, that without any permanent burthen on the finances of the Colony, you have revived industry, and with the blessing of God, provided a way for the restoration of plenty to all around. Permit us, therefore, now, to present to Your Excellency our plain, but honest thanks, and those of our wives, our families, and our fellow-countrymen, for that liberality which has caused hope to take the place of despair;—and we implore the Divine Providence, in its goodness, for ever to guard and protect your illustrious House, and repay the debt of gratitude, so largely due to Your Excellency, from the Agriculturists of the Cape of Good Hope.”

His Excellency's Answer.

“GENTLEMEN,

“I receive, with feelings of inexpressible satisfaction, the Address you have done me the honor to present to me.

“As long as I shall have the honor to administer the Government of this Colony, I shall consider it a paramount duty to use every exertion to promote the prosperity, and to contribute to the welfare, happiness, and comfort of the Inhabitants.

“I can never be unmindful of the loyalty, energy, and constancy, which marked your conduct in your successful exertions to repel the Caffres in 1819; and it is with a grateful recollection of what I owe to you on that occasion, that I shall endeavour to guide all the measures of my Government, which may affect or interest you.

“It is most pleasing to me, to be assured by you, that the introduction of a breed of English Cattle, of various descripti-

ons; and that the two leading measures I have adopted on the present occasion of Distress, of providing you with foreign Seed Corn, and of appropriating a Sum of Money on Loan, for your immediate aid, have been acceptable; but you must allow me to observe, that this relief can only be rendered effectual, by a continuation of that laudable industry which has hitherto been so conspicuous in the Agriculturists of the Cape of Good Hope; and you have my most sincere and fervent wishes, that that industry may be rewarded by a luxuriant and plentiful Harvest.”

Important Nautical Report.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Chas. Somerset, Governor, &c. &c. Cape of Good Hope.

MY LORD,

“In the absence of Commodore Joseph Nourse, C. B. it is my duty to report to your Excellency the result of my researches in ascertaining the existence of the Telemaque Shoal and Albion Bank.”

“I have therefore to acquaint you, that having gained the Latitude and Longitude of the Shoal or Bank, as seen by the Master of the ALBION, Merchant Ship, we continued traversing and sounding over it, in every direction, until the 3d instant, without gaining soundings, or observing anything like a Shoal, Bank, or broken Water: and being fully satisfied that no Shoal was in the Latitude and Longitude laid down, I proceeded to examine the Telemaque, and having reached its Latitude and Longitude on the 13th instant, as pointed out by various ships, I traversed over the whole of the ground, in every direction, sounding almost every hour, with from 130 to 175 fathoms line out, and upwards, but found no bottom, nor any appearance that could justify the supposition of a Shoal or Bank being near;—and from the observations and remarks made during the time we have been out, I have no hesitation in deciding that no such Shoals or Banks, as the Telemaque or Albion, ever existed; and, I trust, that our exertions will put to rest the non-existence of them.

“I have no doubt, that the ALBION, as well as other ships navigating these seas, have met with heavy and confused seas, which break occasionally into white tops, and appear as if a Shoal was in the vicinity,—but as we have experienced the same, without gaining any bottom, I am of opinion those heavy seas are caused by the current setting against the wind, especially after a continuance of strong Easterly gales, and assisted, perhaps, by a change to a Westerly gale, which must, in such deep water, cause a confused and heavy sea, such as the Master of the ALBION experienced.

“During the whole of the time we have been examining these Shoals, it has been blowing very hard, attended with a heavy sea; and, from our passing so close to them, without finding any bottom, and no appearance of danger, it is impossible there could be any such Shoals in existence, without my discovering and ascertaining their position.

“I have therefore, to request Your Excellency will be pleased to make these Remarks as public as possible, for the benefit of Navigation in general, particularly to those ships traversing these seas, as it must be a great relief to the Mariner to be certain of the non-existence of this long supposed and dangerous Shoal, the Telemaque, examined as it has been by the HERON.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your most obedient humble Servant

*His Majesty's Sloop Heron, } JOB HANMER, Commander.
Simon's Bay, 26th Sept, 1822.*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205	0	205	12	per 100
Dubloons,	30	8	31	8	each
Joes, or Pexas,	17	8	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,	4	4	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,	8	4	8	8	each
Silver & Franc pieces,	190	4	190	5	per 100

Madras Papers.

Madras, Nov. 22, 1822.—The ship *NANCY* is still in the Roads; and if the weather continues fair she will not be dispatched before Saturday. The only Passengers proceeding from Madras by her that we have yet heard of are W. Thackeray, Esq. and Captain and Mrs. Weatherall.

The weather cleared up a little yesterday, but an unusual quantity of rain has fallen within the last three weeks. For ten days past it has rained with little intermission, and more than one-third above the average supply of the Monsoon has already fallen.

The weather in the Bay appears to have been extremely stormy. The *VICTORY* and *JANE*, both bound for Madras, after being at sea for nearly three weeks, were compelled to put back to Calcutta in great distress.

The *LADY RAFFLES* succeeded in anchoring in the Eastern Channel on the 17th ultimo, when she was blown off in a heavy gale of wind, and was unable to regain the Sand Heads until the 1st instant, she lost her boats and two suits of sails.

Madras Lottery.—The Lottery will finish to-day, when the 500th drawn Ticket will be entitled to the grand Prize of a Lac of Rupees.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 6	Ernaad	British	D. Jones	Colombo	Nov. 7
	Tiger	British	R. Brash	Cape	Oct. 6

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 6	Duke of Bedford	British	P. Cunyngnam	Bombay
	Java	French	P. Saliz	Bourbon

Stations of Vessels in the River.**CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6, 1822.**

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. *ARTELL*,—*GOLCONDA*, onward-bound, remains,—*GENERAL LEGOR*, (P.) and *THALIA*, passed down.

Kedgerce.—His Majesty's Fri. *GLASGOW*,—*GEORGE THE FOURTH*, onward-bound, remains,—*COLUMBIA*, passed down,—*ERNAAD*, (H. C. S.) and *TIGER*, passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships *PRINCE REGENT*, *ASIA*, *DORSET SHIRE*, *WARREN HASTINGS*, *MARCHIONESS OF ELY*, and *WINCHELSEA*.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.**ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.**

On the 21st of Sept. the *BRILSFORD*, English Ship, *JOHN SPRING*, Master, from Bombay 22d July, bound to London; cargo Pepper, Cotton, &c.

Passenger.—Lieut. Arnold, Bombay Marine.

On the 21st Sept. Government Brig *LOCUST*, Wm. Long, Master, from Algoa and Mossel Bays 13th and 19th instant, with returned King's Stores, &c.

Passengers.—12 Invalids, 3 Women, 1 Child, 6th Regt.; Mr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Capper, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Osler, and 5 Children (Settlers.)

On the 23d Sept. *HENRY PORCHER*, English Ship, G. L. Studd, Master, from Calcutta and Madras 5th June and 17th July, bound to London; cargo Sundries.

Passengers.—Messrs. Stockwell, H. I. Harrington, and Williams, H. C. Civil Service; Assist. Surgeon Neven; Lieut.-Col. Durant, Lieuts. Garaton, Smart, Blenkinsop, and Foster, H. C. S. Mrs. Lowrey, Mr. Watkinson, and 2 Children.

On the 23d Sept. *ALACRITY*, English Brig, *GEORGE FINDLAY*, Master, from Mauritius 26th August; cargo Sugar, Rice, &c. for this place.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Stedworthy.

On the 24th Sept. *TRAVIS*, English Brig, W. Conn, Master, from the Kynsna 20th instant; cargo Timber.

Passenger.—Mr. Petersen.

On the 24th Sept. *FRANCES CHARLOTTE*, English Ship, *JAMES WALLACE*, Master, from Calcutta and Isle of Bourbon 18th June and 20th August; cargo 3,000 Bags of Wheat and 1,000 ditto Rice, for this place.

On the 25th of September, *SCOTIA*, English Bark, A. Agnew, Master, from Calcutta 8th July; cargo, 2,000 Bags Rice, and 500 ditto Wheat, for this place.

On the 2d of October, the Honorable Company's Ship *GENERAL HEWITT*, James Pearson, Esq. Commander, from the Downs the 15th of June, bound to Bengal, with Military Stores and Sundries.

Passengers.—Lieutenant Colonel Murray, C. B., Captains Baron Osten, Birom, and Ellis, Lieutenants Wrottesley, M'Conchey, Monteith, M'Dowell, Lovelace, and M'Dougall, Cornets Smyth, Stewart, and Osborne; 205 Rank and File, 31 Women, and 35 Children, His Majesty's 16th Light Dragoons, (Lancers).—Lieutenant Colonel Baldock, and Captain Beecher, H. C. S., Captain Boulton, Lieutenant Davis, 11th Light Dragoons, Assistant Surgeon Saunders, Messrs. Hardwicke, Anson, and Monteith, Cadets; Mr. Gouldsbury, Writer; Mr. Meade, Free Merchant; Mrs. and two Misses Cheape, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Baldock, Misses Fisher, and Frazer, and 10 Servants.

On the 2d of October, the *MARIANNE*, English Brig, *George Parker*, Master, from Algoa Bay the 27th of September, bound to this Bay, to complete her Cargo for England.

Passengers.—Major O'Reilly, and Ensign Stewart, 6th Regiment, Messrs. Korston, and Jarvis, Dr. Holditch, and 16 Men from the Fishery.

On the 3d of October, the *PHOENIX*, English Ship, A. Weynton, Master, from the Downs and Madeira the 6th of July, and 1st of August, bound to Bombay; cargo Sundries.

Passenger.—Mr. Charles Fair.

On the 3d of October, the *ADMIRAL COCKBURN*, English Ship, *George Briggs*, Master, from the Downs and Madeira the 12th and 31st of July, bound to Van Diemen's Land; cargo Sundries.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, and 5 Children, Mr. and Mrs. White, and 2 Children, Mr. and Mrs. Household, Mrs. and 2 Misses Dillon, Mrs. Corney, and Miss Oakey, Settlers for Van Diemen's Land.

On the 3d of October, the Honorable Company's Chartered Ship *COLD-TREAM*, *George Stephenson*, Master, from Falmouth the 15th of July, bound to Calcutta; cargo Sundries.

Passengers.—Lieutenant Colonels Jule and Cumberlege, Major and Mrs. Beecher, Captain, Mrs. and Miss Dunkin, H. C. S. Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Tierney and Ross, Cadets, Messrs. Thompson and Tierney, Writers, Messrs. Ritchie and Asperne, Free Merchants; 230 Hon. Company's Recruits, 16 Women, 2 Children, and 5 Servants.

ARRIVALS IN SIMON'S BAY.

On the 24th September, *CATHERINE ELIZABETH*, Dutch Ship, I. Iagerman, Master, from Batavia the 27th July, bound to Amsterdam; cargo Sugar and Coffee.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. van Brengel and Child, Captain and Mrs. van Meurs, and 2 Children, Captain Schenning, Captain Morrin, Captain Poppo, and Child, Doctor Vogel, 6 Children, 2 Invalids, and 2 Servants.

On the 25th September, His Majesty's Ship *HERON*, (18,) Captain Job Hanner, from a Cruise, bound to this Port.

ARRIVALS IN ALGOA BAY.

On the 10th September, *MARIANNE*, Eng. Brig, G. Parker, Master, from Table Bay 6th instant; cargo Sundries. 15th Ditto, His Majesty's Ship *LEVEN*, Captain Owen, from Simon's Bay 12th instant.

On the 24th of September, His Majesty's Sloop *BARACUTA*, Captain Cutfield, from a Survey.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

On the 24th September, *DUKE OF GLOUCESTER*, Coasting Sloop, Simon Amm, Master, bound to Algoa Bay; cargo Sundries. This Vessel sailed on the 19th, but put back from adverse winds. Ditto, ditto, *ALBATROSS*, ditto Schooner, A. Sinclair, Master, bound ditto; cargo ditto. Ditto, ditto, *MARY*, ditto Brig, H. Steward, Master, bound ditto; cargo ditto. Ditto, ditto, *BRILSFORD*, English Ship, John Spring, Master, bound to London; from Bombay: 26 Ditto, *SALISBURY*, ditto Brig, J. King, Master, bound to St. Helena & Buenos Ayres; cargo Sundries.

On the 3d of October, *HENRY PORCHER*, English Ship, G. L. Studd, Master, bound to London; cargo Sundries, from Calcutta. Ditto, ditto, *COMMERCE*, ditto Brig, J. Hoerie, Master, bound to London, cargo Wines, &c.

SAILED OUT OF SIMON'S BAY.

On the 30th of September, *DAVID SEVTT*, English Ship, G. Bunyan, Master, bound to Calcutta; cargo Sundries.

SAILED OUT OF ALGOA BAY.

On the 17th of September, His Majesty's Ship *LEVEN*, Captain Owen, bound on a Survey.